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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PARLIAMENT, like a great many individuals, seems to work well, or at least quickly, under a pressure. It got through the Union Relief Bill with great rapidity, simply because it only began to think of the measure when it was already time for the Session to be terminated. All that had to be said about it was said in a very few words, though at the beginning of the Session it doubtless would have furnished matter for a multiplicity of adjourned debates. The passing of this bill, which is only intended to serve a temporary purpose, will, nevertheless, be regarded by most persons as the most important, and certainly as the most necessary, Act of the Session which has just expired. We speak of Acts of a positive nature, and not of propositions negatived, and which it was well known would be negatived beforehand. Now, as in the year 1861, voters must not give their votes secretly but must record them publicly; and distressed widowers, pining for feminine sympathy, are still unable to marry their deceased wives' sisters.

The Fortifications Bill was as little a political measure, in the party sense of the word, as the Thames Embankment Bill or the Poaching Bill; but all three were made the subject of party fights. The men who cry peace when there is no peace, of course opposed the first; the second was made a question of all London, and especially democratic London, against the Duke of Buccleuch; the third served to revive the old, well-known quarrel about the inalienable, natural rights of the people on the one hand, and the usurped privileges of the aristocracy—or rather squirearchy—on the other. In the end, the so-called "peace party" suffered an utter defeat and rout; the Duke was brought to a compromise, which will doubtless end in a surrender; and the Poaching Bill was triumphantly carried by its supporters in spite of all opposition.

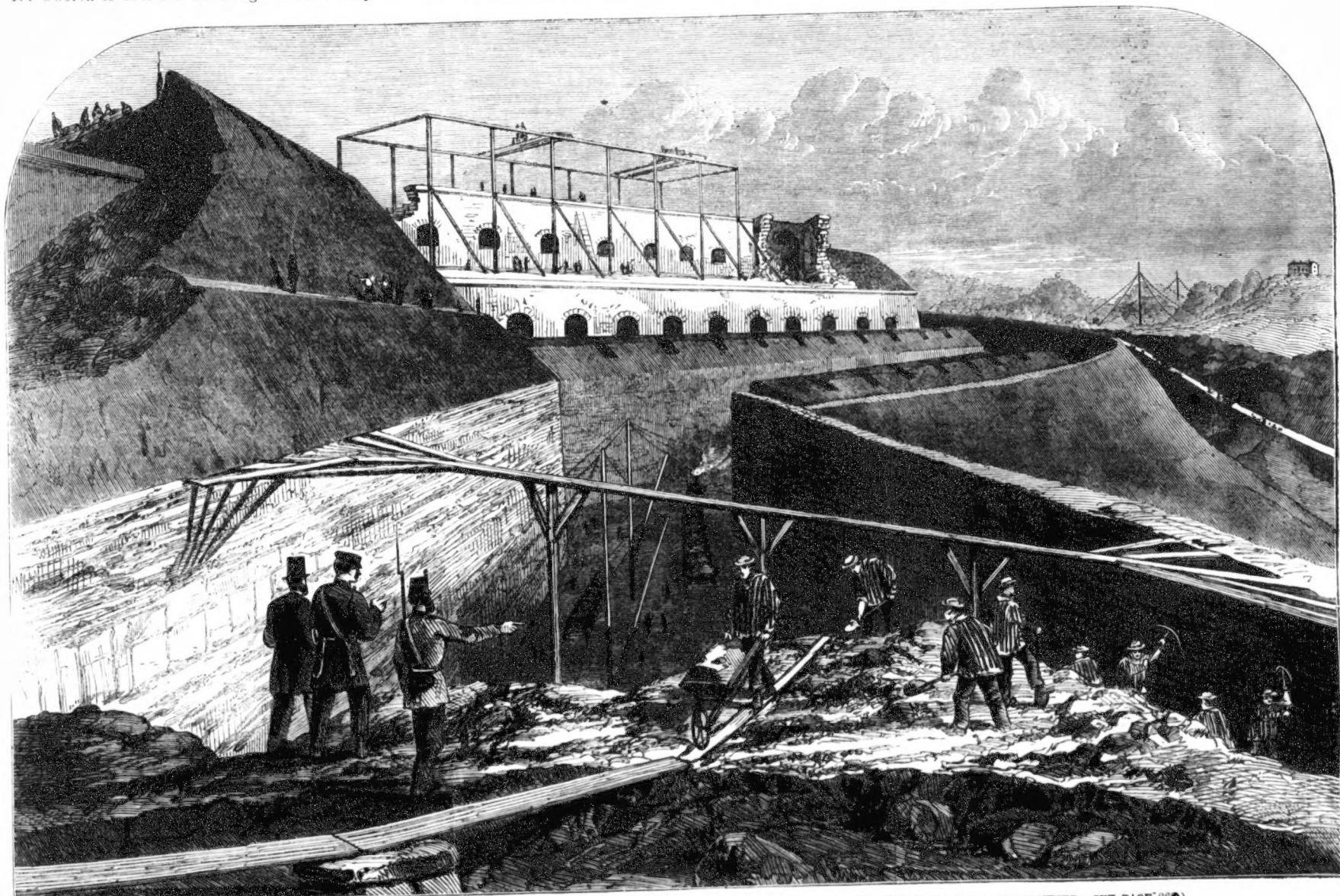
It is observable that the Poaching Bill is the only measure

brought forward this Session which has been discussed by a large number of journals in a really bitter spirit. Almost all the newspapers claiming a special right to the title of "Liberal" have represented it as an Act for maintaining and fortifying privileges which have undoubtedly a feudal origin—like Parliament and almost every important institution that we possess—but which are not for that reason (as those journals seem to argue) unjust and tyrannical. In the feudal days no one but a noble could kill game at all; and there are some parts of Germany where such is the law even now. But in England every one who likes to pay to the Government an optional evenly-imposed tax of small amount becomes thereby invested with one of the ancient privileges of nobility, and may shoot game wherever he can find it without trespassing, though at the same time he has no more right to break into another man's preserves to kill his pheasants than he has to break into his farmyard to kill his ducks and fowls. Entire liberty in the matter of shooting game means nothing less than communism and a denial of the rights of property. If by an exception, which might be made were it thought necessary, game should be declared not to be property at all, landowners would cease to preserve it, and one species—the pheasant—would soon disappear from the island. This, perhaps, might be no irreparable loss if along with it we could rid ourselves of the race of low, lazy rascals who usually become poachers, and with whom, we repeat, we have no sympathy; but the difficulty is that in largely preserving game you place in the way of unscrupulous persons a temptation to take what is of necessity inadequately protected, and which they have never learned to regard as private property in the sense in which horses, sheep, cows, or domestic poultry are so.

We can forgive, we can even take part in the sympathy felt

for, a Tyrolean poacher, born a sportsman, and absolutely refused the right of following his favourite pursuit. He gains little or nothing in the way of money by his dangerous excursions, and his life is often at the mercy of the first gamekeeper who may like to take a shot at him; unless, indeed, as sometimes happens, he assumes the initiative, and shoots the gamekeeper. The English poacher of the present day is, as every one knows, a man who would quite as readily rob a henroost as plunder a preserve—who has now given up carrying a gun, and who usually bags his game by means of snares. Some of these poor victims of feudalism distinguished themselves the other day, or rather the other night, by crawling over a Scottish moor and catching a number of young grouse asleep. They then carried the birds home, put them in cages, and began feeding them up for the 12th of August, when they were to be killed and brought into the market for sale. Such exploits as the above would be far more easy to perform in a pheasant preserve than on a moor, and we fear shows that legislation will not meet the evil till game ceases to be game in the accepted sense of the word, and is placed in the eye of the law on the same footing with other descriptions of property. Perhaps, after all, the best cure for poaching, either by night or day, would be for landowners only to preserve enough game to furnish fair sport, but not to constitute a too strong temptation to the poacher.

The other day a Colonel at Aldershot was arrested because he happened to be seen at four o'clock in the morning walking very fast along the high road. He was only training, it appeared, for some rapid act of pedestrianism; but the police were quite justified in stopping him if they thought he really looked like a thief and was only bent on getting away without being observed. What greater hardship would there be in a man presenting all the appearance of a poacher being called upon



THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTLAND HARBOUR.—THE GREAT VERNE FORTRESS.—(SKETCHED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST BASTIONETTE.—SEE PAGE 260)

to give an account of himself and to show what he was carrying! It seems to us that the poacher has too long held the intermediary position, still claimed for him by his friends, between the thief and the honest man. Let it be declared that he is either the one or the other; that game is either property or that it is not; and then all parties concerned will know exactly how to deal with the matter.

Now that the Parliamentary Session is at an end, it appears that we are to have plenty of political movements abroad to occupy our attention. All the Italian question, from the beginning, seems to be revived by the late unaccountable proceedings of Garibaldi. Before all Italy is united, the Italian kingdom of Victor Emmanuel is divided against itself. As far as we can judge, hitherto no one will be benefited by Garibaldi's latest escapade except the Pope, the King of Naples, and perhaps the Emperor Napoleon, who has asserted once more his determination to dominate the Italy which he assisted so materially to create, and who has almost had apologies tendered to him by the Italian Government for the uncomely but truthful language employed by Garibaldi in describing his policy.

There is a little cloud, too, in the East, which may spread from Montenegro to Serbia, and which may not be dispersed without all the Eastern question being brought up again. How vexed Mr. Griffith will be that for some time Parliament shall not be sitting, and that he will not be able to trouble Lord Palmerston with questions as to the general condition of Turkey!

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French has returned to St. Cloud from his recent sojourn at Vichy, which the Imperial favour has converted into the most charming and fashionable of watering-places, and where the august visitor has won golden opinions amongst all ranks, both residents and strangers, by his affability and consideration.

There is a report that the Emperor, after a short inspection of the camp at Châlons, will visit Germany, when it is not improbable that his Majesty may have an interview with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.

The dispatch of French troops to Mexico is being made upon a much more extensive scale than was at first contemplated. At Cherbourg, at Toulon, and in some of the Algerian ports the preparations for embarkation were going on. It is said that about 25,000 men—being the whole effectives available at present—will be dispatched to Mexico, in order that the campaign should be brought to a successful issue as quickly as possible. Intelligence from Vera Cruz via Cadiz has been received in Paris, according to which the Mexican forces, under the command of General Oter, made an assault upon the advanced posts of their invaders on the 20th of June, but were vigorously repulsed, and had fallen in disorder. It is not stated whether the French troops engaged were in a condition to follow up the advantage they are said to have gained. The arrival of the new Spanish Ambassador, General Concha, in Paris, it is believed, is destined to replace on their former friendly footing the relations between France and Spain. General Concha, it is said, has been charged to assure France of the renewed co-operation of Spain in the Mexican expedition, on condition that it be confined to the objects specified in the convention of London.

ITALY.

Garibaldi continues to attract to himself the hopes and the fears alike of the friends and the enemies of Italian independence. A telegram from Palermo states that he is marching upon Messina, accompanied by only 500 of his followers, who are said to be dispersing in all directions. This may or may not be true; but a strong feeling of indignation against the Government is generally entertained, the belief being that Ratazzi had at least tacitly encouraged the General in his proceedings. There seems now little doubt that Garibaldi has not paid that ready obedience to the proclamation of the King that was expected. Signor Ratazzi, indeed, told the Chamber of Deputies that it did not result from the information received that the General had refused to obey the voice of the King, yet up to the present moment he has not yielded or disbanded his followers, but is retreating with them before the Royal troops, each party trying to avoid a collision. In this, however, they do not appear to have been altogether successful, as it is reported that a collision had taken place near Girgenti between 200 of the Italian troops and 1250 Garibaldians, in which, after a short conflict, the latter retired, leaving behind them 70 muskets. Two soldiers were killed, and it is believed several of the volunteers were wounded. Garibaldi's last authenticated proclamation is dated from Palermo, on the 31st of July, and in that he condemns the recall of the Marquis of Pallavicino from the Government of Sicily as a "fresh imprudence" on the part of the authorities at Turin; but he adheres to the old programme of "Italy and Victor Emmanuel." The following is the document in question, which was issued before he retired into the interior of Sicily:—

Palermians.—Europe, the entire world, has declared its opinion on the Roman question against the unjustifiable occupation of the Italian capital. This is a sacred truth. You, initiators of the Italian resurrection, and the principal actors in that grand work, have felt the shame which weighs upon the nation, and are preparing to remove it. The peninsula worthily responds to your call, and those who desire the peace of the world ought to yield to the legitimate will of twenty-five millions of Italians. You are exasperated at the measures taken by the Government, which has now added to your indignation by recalling the man who had justly merited your affection. Yes, the recall of the Marquis Pallavicino is a fresh imprudence. Grieved at the loss of this veteran, this martyr of liberty, you ought to overlook the errors of those who are the cause of his recall. These men will pass away, but the principles of Italian nationality are imperishable. It is in the name of those principles that you have suffered so much, and you have proclaimed them in an indelible manner, after twenty ages of hopes and disappointments. We are strong—we ought also to be calm and dignified. I must go far away, but I hope only for a short time. Near as well as distant, my heart is with you. Our programme is that which we have shouted together upon your splendid barricades—"Italy and Victor Emmanuel." With this programme, we will go to Venice and Rome. Fortune will smile once more on these young veterans of Italian liberty, sprung like Pallas, from your bosom armed at all points. I reckon on you as the pedestal of our future, as the base of our operations, upon which my gallant volunteers are going to labour in the great work of the deliverance of the slaves.

Several deputies of the Italian Parliament belonging to the party of action have arrived at Palermo, and are occupied in preparing a demonstration against the Government. Bulletins are circulated bearing the words "Down with Ratazzi!" The city of Genoa has been similarly agitated. A portion of the press, too, demands the dismissal of Ratazzi; and it will not surprise us if the King is eventually compelled to yield to the public clamour, and give his congé to the unpopular Minister. At Naples rumours are afloat that a great many arrests have been effected of persons who were suspected of being concerned in the secret involvement of Garibaldi. It is said that the Italian Government has sent a diplomatic note to the foreign Powers declaring its determination to make the laws and established authorities respected, but at the same time pointing out the dangers of a prolonged occupation of Rome by the French troops.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers are occupied with the discussion of the new commercial treaty with England. In the course of the debate on the subject, on Monday, the Foreign Minister hinted that there was

a possibility of some modification being made in favour of the industry of Ghent, with the consent of this country. The treaty was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday by a majority of 73 to 10.

HANOVER.

Some disturbances have just taken place at Hanover, in consequence of proceedings having been instituted against a minister named Baurachmidt, who had written against the introduction of the new catechism ordered to be used in the schools throughout the country. A letter of the 9th inst. says:—

M. Baurachmidt had been cited to appear before the Court appointed to decide on such matters, and yesterday afternoon the investigation was conducted by the consistorial councillors, Niemann and Uhlhorn, and, in the evening, a crowd assembled before the houses of these persons, animated by sentiments of ill-will towards them, which they were not slow in expressing. Policemen, gendarmes, and companies of soldiers were in consequence required to protect the house of M. Niemann. They drove the people away, and pursued several of them into the inner town. The ill-feeling was by no means appeased by this measure, and, at last, blows were exchanged on both sides, and some serious wounds were received, while many windows were broken and other damage was done before order was restored.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Hülzel-Lampe, Consul-General of the Swiss Confederation at Leipzig, has been entrusted with an extraordinary mission concerning the conclusion of treaties of commerce with the States of Southern Germany.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has addressed a letter to the Hungarian Chancellor ordering, "with a view to realise the principles of equality among the nationalities which inhabit the kingdom of Hungary," that a measure should be prepared to determine the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants concerning language and general national development. The measure submitted, if approved of, will be laid before the next Diet.

The Municipality of Trieste has been dissolved by Imperial decree. The new elections are to take place within three weeks. A letter from Pesth, of the 6th inst., states that there is every reason to believe that the ex-King Francis II., of Naples, is about soon to fix his residence definitively in Austria. In addition to purchases already made on his account may be added that of a large domain in Hungary, belonging to the family of the Counts de Vieszy. This property has been bought for 1,400,000 florins (2,730,000*l.*), through the agency of a medical man at Pesth.

POLAND.

Another attempt at assassination has been made at Warsaw. The present object of the assassin's weapon is not a hated Russian but a Pole, the Marquis Wladyslawski, whose appointment to his present high position in the Warsaw Government was intended by the Emperor as a proof of his desire to confer on his Polish subjects a wise and liberal Government. The Marquis was fired at as he was ascending the staircase of the palace in which the financial commission holds its sittings. The perpetrator was immediately seized. The Marquis did not sustain any injury, the ball having missed him. Simultaneously with this act a decree appears granting remissions of punishment and full pardon to a number of political prisoners.

GREECE.

The embarrassing subject of the succession to the Greek throne is once more, it is affirmed, about to be brought formally under discussion. A letter from Munich, published in the French Ministerial organ, states that the Government of Bavaria has addressed a note to the three protecting Powers of Greece on the subject of the succession. Bavaria insists that Prince Leopold, to whom the succession to his brother Otto belongs, shall preserve his quality of Roman Catholic, in spite of the text of the Constitution, which exacts that the Sovereign should belong to the Greek faith.

TURKEY AND SERBIA.

According to accounts received in Marseilles from Constantinople, a rumour was prevalent in the latter city that the conference on the Serbian question had decided that the Turks should evacuate all the fortified points in Serbia with the exception of the fortress of Belgrade, the occupation of which was to be subjected to new conditions of a nature to guarantee the autonomy of Serbia. Letters from Serbia speak of great agitation prevailing there and numerous enrolments. It was said that the Boonians had concluded a treaty with the Serbians. Both populations were deeply irritated at Austria's supporting Turkey. Advice from Asia state that the fanatics of Broussa had burnt down a silk factory owned by an Armenian. The alleged reason for this outrage was that the factory was close to a Mussulman cemetery and occupied ground where the bones of a saint, once revered in his country, were believed to be interred. The destruction of the factory was not accompanied by any attack upon the Christians of the place, or even upon the proprietor of the obnoxious building. Despatches from Vienna state that it is rumoured there that an armistice for a month has been concluded between Omer Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro.

THE NAME OF "NAPOLEON" PROSCRIBED AT ROME.—It is curious that while the Emperor of the French alone prevents Italy from having her capital, and goods Garibaldi to the verge of civil war, his very name is decried and proscribed by the shadow of a Papal Government which he protects. The Pontifical Government appears inclined to revenge itself on France by petty demonstrations. Amongst other things, it has prohibited the use of the name Napoleon. The director of a theatre of the Trastevere, who is called Napoleon Orhani, has been ordered by the police to drop his Christian name, and has changed it into that of Hannibal. Among the actors of the dramatic company of Bellotti-Bon is one called Napoleon Colombino, and he has been ordered henceforward to take the name of Giovanni Colombino.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—A recent number of the *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains an article relative to the position of Russia in the American question. It states that the policy of the Russian Cabinet has been clearly pointed out in former declarations, which are strictly in conformity with the sympathy that Russia has always shown towards the United States, and with the feelings of humanity which revolt at a war of extermination. Russia makes an appeal to the interests of the two parties, and to the remembrance of the fraternity which founded the grandeur and created the force of the American Republic, and expresses her desire to see the conflict put an end to by a prudent and honourable compromise. Such are the counsels which Russia has constantly addressed to the Federal Government, and it is in that spirit of kindness and of moderation that she will continue to act, not to divide, but to bring together and reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—At the present time, when so many persons of all classes are leaving these shores for British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, perhaps a hint or two may not be unbecomingly. British Columbia, previously known as New Caledonia, contains about 200,000 square miles; the average breadth of the territory is about 250 miles; the length of its coast line about 450 miles. The population of the country is chiefly migratory, consisting of mining adventurers from California and other parts of the world, and including considerable numbers of Chinese; the settled white population may be estimated at under 10,000. In addition to its gold mines, which are as yet the principal source of wealth to the colony, the natural resources of the country have thus been summed up in evidence given before the House of Commons:—Its minerals are most valuable; its timber the finest in the world for marine purposes; it abounds with bituminous coal well fitted for generation of steam. From Thomson's River and Colville district to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 49th parallel some 350 miles north, a more beautiful country does not exist. It is in every way suitable for colonization. There are three routes by which Vancouver's Island and British Columbia may be reached. Firstly, round Cape Horn direct to Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, a flourishing town of 2000 inhabitants; secondly, by the West India mail-steamers to Aspinwall, thence across the Isthmus (forty-eight miles) by railway to Panama, and thence by the Pacific line of steamers to Victoria; thirdly, via New York to Aspinwall by steamers, and thence to Vancouver's Island across the Isthmus, as in the second route. This is the most certain route for letters. From Vancouver's Island to the mainland of British Columbia the distance is about sixty miles across the Gulf of Georgia. The time occupied on the first route is about five months in a sailing-vessel, and about three in a steamer; the cost in the first cabin from £50 to £60, and in the second, or intermediate cabin, from £30 to £40, and in the steerage from £25 to £30. By the second route Vancouver's Island may be reached in about fifty days, if passengers are not detained at Panama and San Francisco. There is sometimes a week's detention at the latter place. The cost of a first-class passage is about £100, that of the second-class about £60, and that in the steerage about £15. The cost of passengers by the third route is about the same as by the second route.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from America is to the 5th instant, but does not exhibit any new feature of striking importance.

General McClellan had ordered the expulsion of all civilians from the lines, including the newspaper correspondents. The situation of McClellan in the peninsula inspired great anxiety. His army was suffering severely from scurvy, and he has received but few reinforcements. The prospect of immediate evacuation was openly canvassed. The Confederate army at Richmond, commanded by General Lee. The report of the death of "Stonewall" Jackson was ascertained to be a fabrication. A movement against General Pope in the Shenandoah is believed to have been entrusted to him. A new Marine and another rain boat at Richmond have appeared in the James River, and came down as far as Turkey Bend. The Federal gun-boats took up position in line of battle, but no engagement ensued.

The Confederates were in great force at Richmond and on the James River. Their batteries on the bank opened fire on the 1st inst. on the Federal mail-boats landing, and on the headquarters of Colonel Ingalls. Some of the Federal shipping was damaged; four men were killed and five wounded.

Large bodies of soldiers were reported to be flocking to Richmond from all parts of the South. It was still affirmed that the Confederates were concentrating in force between the junction of the Appomattox and James Rivers and Richmond. Seven vessels of Porter's mortar-fleet have arrived at Hampton Roads, and five more are expected. It is supposed that they will be employed to reduce Fort Darling.

General Pope had taken the field in the Virginia valley. It was reported that his force numbers 60,000 men. The Confederates, General Ewell, with 30,000 men, was between Orange Court House and Gordonsville. General Buell's advance was within thirty miles of Chattanooga, where a severe fight was expected. General Pope's force has crossed the Rapidan and captured Orange Court House, driving thence two regiments of Confederate cavalry.

The Federals had evacuated Grand Junction, which had been occupied by the Confederates, together with the larger portion of the Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth. The Federals had routed two large bodies of guerrillas in Missouri.

A further extensive destruction of cotton had taken place in Alabama.

Intelligence from New Orleans to the 20th of July states that the weather was very hot, but the health of the troops was good.

The discovery of a plot at St. Louis, in Missouri, to seize the city and deliver it to the Confederates, had induced the Governor to call out the Militia of the State. Large numbers of Irish, long retained in the city, had refused to obey the call on the plea that they are British subjects, and had claimed the protection of the British Consul. At New York two Irishmen were arrested on a charge of treason to the United States for disavowing their countrymen from enlisting. They were discharged after a reprimand. The recruiting made slow progress. Not above 10,000 men had taken the bounty-money in response to the President's call for 300,000.

President Lincoln has officially ordered 300,000 men to be draughted from the militia, to serve for nine months. If the 300,000 volunteers previously called for are not enrolled by the 15th of August, a deficiency will be made up by a special draught from the militia. The President has declined to accept the negro regiments as soldiers, but will avail himself of them as labourers.

A war meeting had been held in Philadelphia favouring the prosecution of the war, and declaring that foreign interference will not be tolerated.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE CONFEDERATE RAM ARKANSAS.

On the 15th of last month the whole flotilla operating against Vicksburg, combined with Commodore Farragut's squadron from New Orleans, was lying in the Mississippi, at a short distance from the point at which the river receives the waters of the Yazoo. For some time it had been rumoured that a "rebel ram" was coming down the Yazoo to co-operate in the defence of Vicksburg, and indeed the whole story at this point is so exactly like that of the *Meriton* that it reads like a repetition of the same tale. After the "monster" had been looked for with evident uneasiness for several days three vessels, two gun-boats and a ram—were at length detached from the Federal fleet to run up the Yazoo and see whether anything could be discovered. The ram took the lead, and shot swiftly up the stream alone, but soon started her companions by coming back upon them at full speed, "with every pound of steam she could make." At a bend of the river she had come suddenly on the monster, lying like a huge alligator, under the bank, and had so little liked the sight that she instantly retreated, and "flew by the Carondelet with the words, 'The Arkansas is coming!'" In another minute the Arkansas came, sure enough—"a long, low, mid-coloured craft, with a short, dark, black smoke-stack in her middle." The Carondelet's commander boldly brought his broadside round and poured his whole battery into the ram as she ran swiftly on, but the balls "fell harmlessly into the water," with no more effect than might be produced by so many peas. Then came the turn of the Arkansas, and in an instant she had crushed in the gun-boat's side and then raked her with pointed shot from stem to stern. A few minutes, in short, left the Carondelet a helpless wreck, and the monster then stood on for the Tyler. The captain of the second gun-boat, "knowing her thin frame would stand no chance," took the best course he could by steaming off at full speed down the stream, with the dreaded enemy at his heels. Presently, though with serious loss, he reached the mouth of the river and the anchorage of the combined squadrons, when "all eyes were turned to see the cause of the Tyler's commotion." It was soon ascertained. The "ram fleet" lying near the mouth of the Yazoo fled in all directions like a shoal of fishing-boats, and then "the long-dead Arkansas steamed into full view, and headed right for the centre of our fleet." From this moment the game was over. Though the Federal vessels were ill-placed and unprepared they hurled every species of missile against the Confederate ship, but without effect. The monster made her way in deliberate defiance of the squadron, singled out as she went one victim after another for her shot, and, finally, reached her appointed haven under the batteries of Vicksburg, after inflicting a total loss of 123 in killed, wounded, and missing on the Federal fleet.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 22nd ult. to capture the Confederate ram Arkansas, in which the Federal gun-boats Queen and Essex received severe damage.

MOVEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

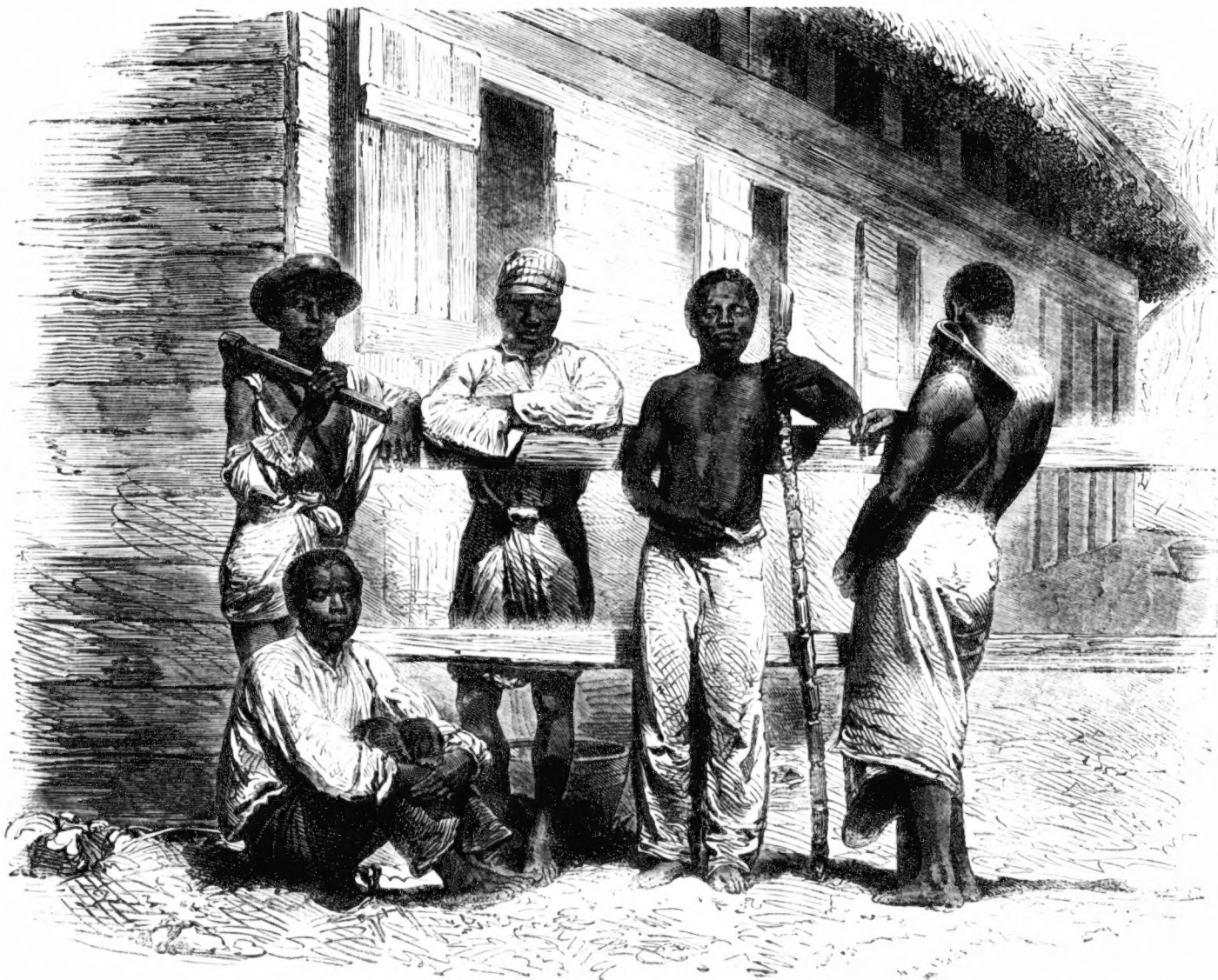
A Democratic State Convention has just been held for the State of Iowa, in which the Tariff and the Tax Bill were emphatically condemned. The tariff was declared to be highly injurious to the interests of the West, which desires to sell its superabundant grain, flour, and breadstuffs to Great Britain, and to receive, under a system of free trade, or of import duties imposed for revenue only, the manufactured articles which Great Britain can supply. The Tax Bill was denounced as bearing more heavily upon the poor than on the rich, and as likely to be highly injurious to every interest in the country. The Convention declared itself to be in favour of the Union as it was and of the Constitution as it is—a form of speech that is but the well-understood euphemism for the expression of Southern sympathy and encouragement. It threw the odium and responsibility of the war on the Abolition party, and asserted the Government of the United States to be a Government of white men only, established exclusively for their benefit. It also administered a reproof to the whole system, as affecting the loyal States, under which Mr. Lincoln has carried on the Government and the war, by affirming that the doctrine of State necessity on which he, Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, and ex-Secretary Cameron have acted "is unknown to the Government and the law; that the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency; and that the suppression of freedom of speech of the press, the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in States where the civil power is unimpeded are most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the hottest of

GALLANT RESCUE.—[At the last meeting of the National Lifeboat Institution a reward of £42 was voted to a boat's crew, in appreciation of their gallant conduct in putting off in a salmon-coble, during a gale of wind, and rescuing at great risk of life the crew of four men of the schooner Thankful, of Sunderland, which was totally wrecked close to Burghhead, N.B. on the 19th ult. Every moment the position of the ship was becoming more dangerous as the advancing tide drove her in among the small rocks to the back of the seawall, and no boat could live in the terrible surge that was now fast breaking up the vessel. The crew, four in number, along with the pilot, took to the fore-rigging, and in a short time the beach was strewn with pieces of the wreck, the bulwarks nearly all destroyed, the boat washed overboard, and the deck broken up. Though only forty yards from the pier, and the least assistance could be rendered to the crew, whose faces were quite distinguishable as they clung to the swaying rigging. At twenty minutes past six the foremast creaked, and its living freight had hardly time to crash down to the only bulwark above water, for the schooner now lay on her beam-ends with a bilge towards the sea, when it fell by the bowsprit. In about five minutes more the mainmast was snapped by the force of the gale as if it had been a reed, while the bowsprit and other gear were carried away, leaving nothing but the gutted hull with the mainmast standing. Another hour of awful suspense passed, during which the five men lashed themselves to the bulwark, the sea every other minute breaking over their heads in huge masses. At half-past seven one of the sailors, a young man, was washed from the wreck, but fortunately succeeded in catching the floating rigging, by which he was able to regain his former position. Another young heroic sailor seemed to be the life of the whole company in this trying emergency, and his efforts to keep up the spirits of his companions were signally successful. About eight o'clock the way broke over the ship with renewed violence, but still those on the shore could return no answer in the affirmative to the piercing cry that came from the wreck. "Can't we get a boat?" The voice was that of the gallant sailor already referred to; the others were too much exhausted to utter a word. Meantime, the pilot, from Burghhead, expired from sheer cold and exhaustion. None who saw him perish can soon forget the fearful agony of his daughter as she bade her father farewell from the parapet of the breakwater. Finally after renewed efforts, a boat was got over the breakwater, and at great risk of life succeeded in saving the other men, who were in a very exhausted condition. Rewards amounting to £16 10s. were awarded to the crew of the Institution's boats at Penmon (Anglesey) and Fleetwood, for saving a smack Frodham, of Liverpool, and sloop William, of Liverpool, and the crews of seven men from destruction. Payments amounting to £1100 were likewise made on various life-boat establishments.

NATIVES OF
MADAGASCAR.

THE type of the greater portion of the Madagascans, especially the Hovas, resembles that of the Malays, whose migrations to the island appear to date back to the remotest antiquity. The advent of the Hovas belongs to the most recent of these migrations, and the populations of the coast betray numerous admixtures with the blacks of the coast of Africa and the Arabs of the Red Sea. The different Madagascan tribes are located in towns, the principal of which is Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar, which contains from sixty to seventy thousand souls. On the eastern coast, besides Tananarive, stands Foulpointe, and these two cities constitute the principal commercial ports of the island. From Tamatave to Tananarive is a foot-post, travellers being carried in palanquins through the woods and mountains. It was on the eastern coast that France laid, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the foundations of colonies which she has since abandoned; amongst others that at Fort Dauphin. This also is the part of the coast which the Portuguese discovered in 1505, and the French before them, some time about 1500.

The Arabs had known the island since the eighth century; and in the thirteenth Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveller, discovered it under its proper name. The natives are industrious, intelligent, know how to weave their clothes, to forge iron, and work in wood and silver. Those of these who are engaged in the colonies of Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, Sainte Marie-Maurice, and Réunion, as labourers on the plantations and in the sugar refineries, are much appreciated by the colonists. The language of the Madagascans is a dialect derived principally from the Malay and the Sanscrit mixed with various African tongues. They write with European characters, and the missionaries have established at Tananarive schools and a printing establishment.



GROUP OF MADAGASCANS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN COCHIN CHINA.

AFTER a long period, during which the French have been beset with difficulties in retaining their territories at Saigon, in Cochin China, there appears to be some reason to anticipate the establishment of a definite treaty between their representatives and the Annamite chiefs, which will enable them to hold their power upon a more certain and recognised tenure. The Forbin, a French vessel, had been commissioned by the Admiral in the spring of the present year to blockade the coast from Ti-Huan to Tonquin, and it proceeded at once to visit the bays and burn the junks, arriving before Hué in about forty hours, and anchoring in the roads after having destroyed within sight of the enemy six junks filled with rice, breadstuffs and specie. They were about to seize upon a seventh of

deck. This extraordinary vessel, holding 135 men, whose emblem was an immense many-coloured bird, set out early in order to take up its position at the spot to which the Forbin would be towed. The passengers were the Minister of War (of the Chinese race), a most influential officer; the Minister of Commerce and Justice, two mandarins, and a General of the Emperor's guard of honour. On the 27th the Forbin anchored in the Saigon Roads, and the aides-de-camp of the Admiral and of General Palanca came immediately to salute it. M. Aubaret, the lieutenant of the vessel, interpreter and inspector of native affairs, attended to examine the letters of credit.

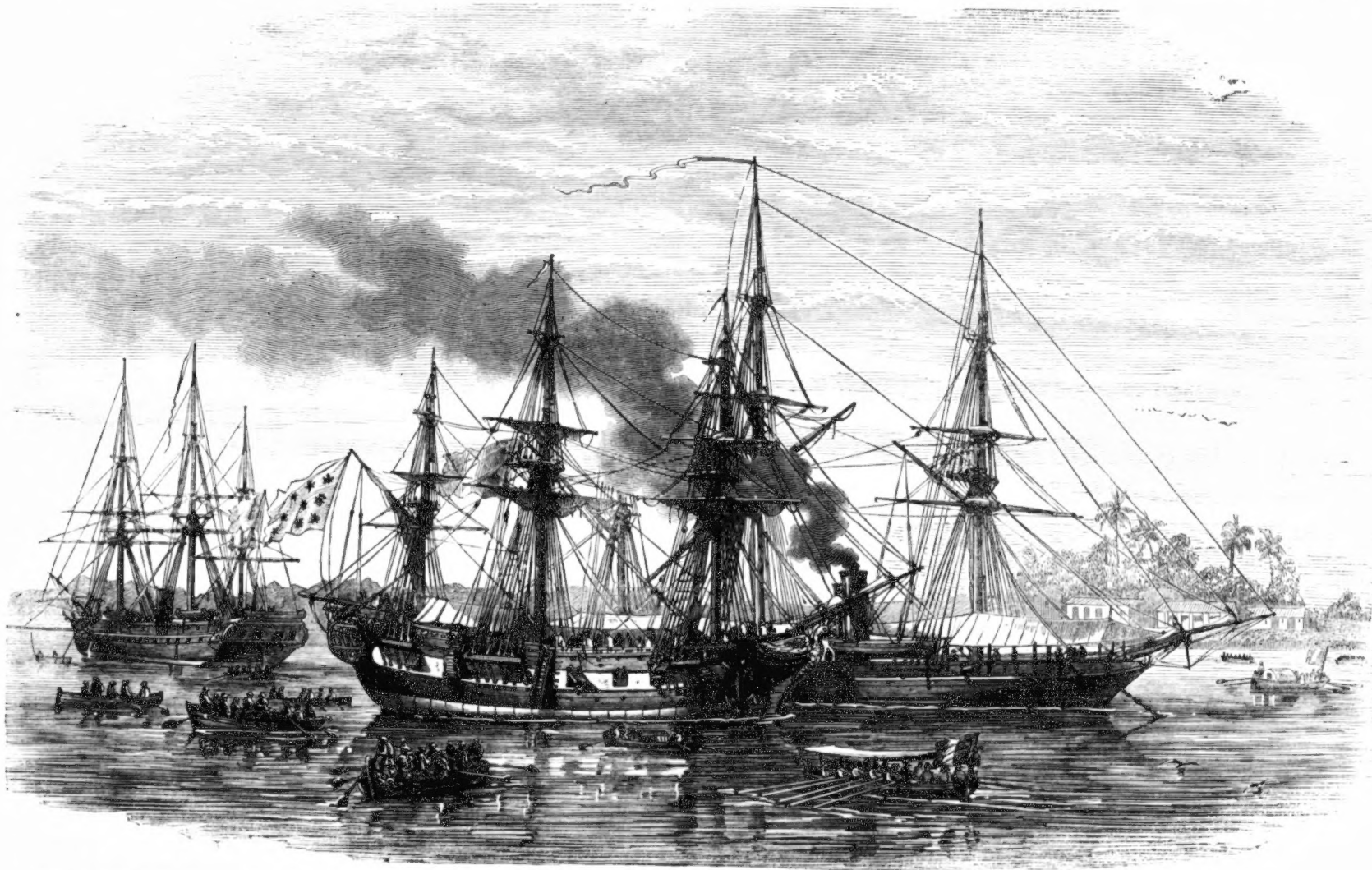
This ceremony took place in the evening on board the Du Perré. The main poop was adorned with pavilions, and the deck was lined with a guard of honour of 70 Turcs on the starboard side, and on the

still greater value, when an officer bearing a flag of truce presented himself from Hué, promising to allow free passage to the ship's boats if they would relinquish the prize. This request was acceded to, and the crew of the Forbin at once commenced a reconnaissance of the roads, taking soundings as they proceeded, without interruption.

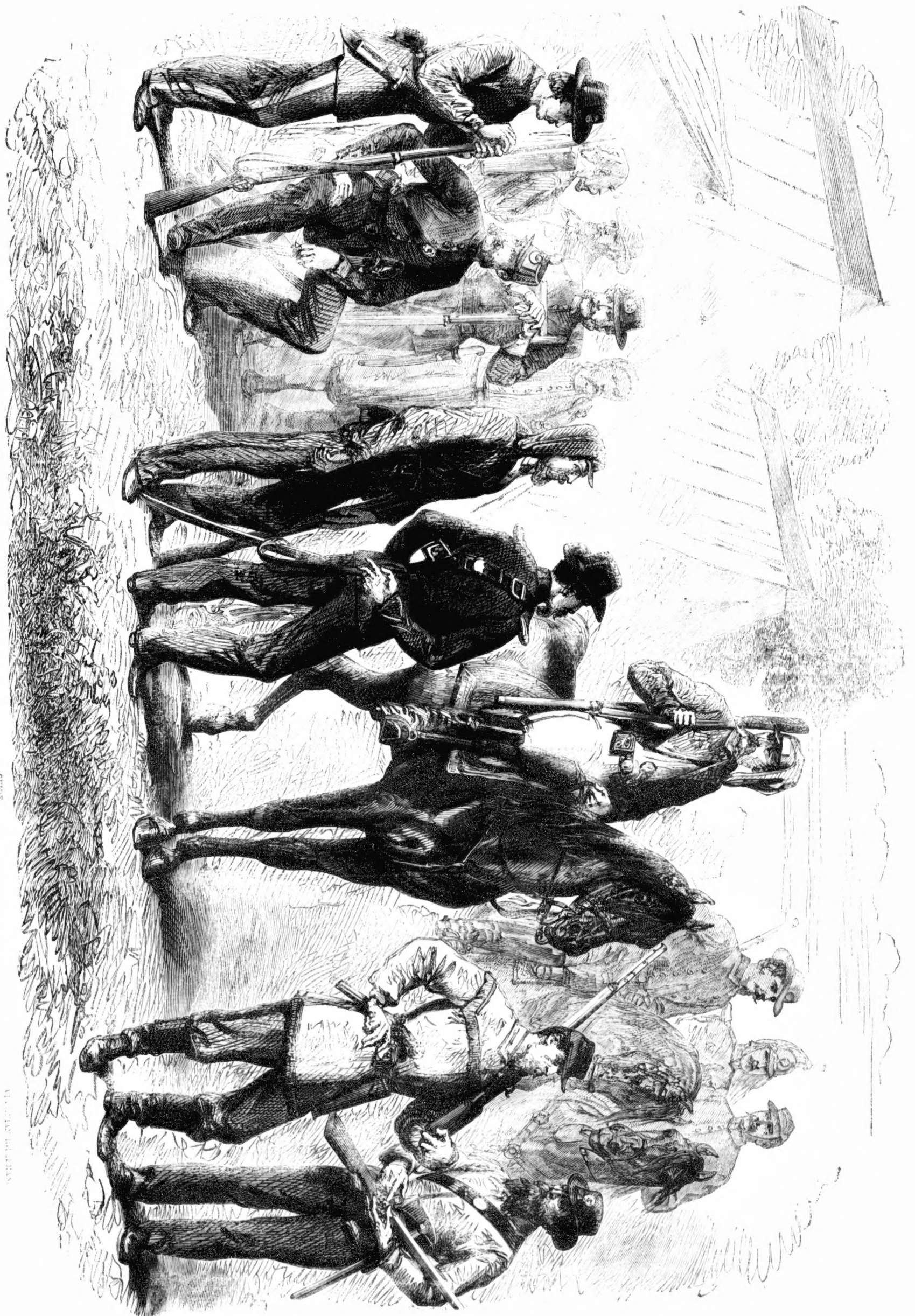
Meanwhile, the junk having entered the river of Hué, another officer came on behalf of the Emperor Tu-Duc, offering conditions of peace.

The Forbin returned to Saigon carrying the letter which contained this proposition, and once more made a voyage to Hué, having the interpreter on board, the Commandant having orders to ask for a guarantee of 100,000f. as a token of the Annamite goodwill, and to allow the King twelve days for the dispatch of plenipotentiaries furnished with satisfactory letters of credit.

The Annamites fitted up a fine three-masted lorcha which lay in the river, with its yellow hull sheathed with plates of leather, and armed with twenty-four short mortar-like cannons, eighteen of which occupied the battery and six the



THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.—THE ANNAMITE MINISTERS PROCEEDING TO AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS ON BOARD THE DUPERRÉ.



INFANTRY.

ZOUAVE.

ARTILLERYMAN.

GUIDE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

VICTOR HUGO.

larboard by 70 marine fusiliers; the guard on shore at the point of embarkation consisted of Spanish infantry, while the Admiral and the Colonel were escorted by a platoon of cavalry.

The costumes were of course of the most gorgeous description, especially those of the Ambassadors, who arrived just after the Admiral in one of the Forbin's boats, preceded by the letters of credit, and followed by two Annamite eunuchs, bearing eight green umbrellas, which were supposed to indicate the dignity of the chiefs.

The letters of credit, placed on a table covered with a red cloth, were carried upon deck, and were followed by the Ambassadors, who were at once met by the French representatives. The letters, which were written on saffron-coloured paper, were enclosed in a lacquered box, covered with satin embroidery, and again incased in lacquer, lacquered red and gold. The proceedings terminated with a sumptuous breakfast, and it is believed that the treaties are but an evidence of the anxiety of the Annamites to conclude the war.

UNIFORMS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

In the present condition of the American struggle, it is difficult to guess what may be the ultimate fate of that great army which "the Young Napoleon" proceeded against the Southern forces. Their latest defeat by the Confederate troops has still more indefinitely postponed the settlement of hostilities, unless by some almost marvellous reaction of feeling both sides should agree to a compromise through European intervention. As it is, the volunteer troops which have been furnished by almost every city, township, and village of the North, have been driven from their position, and seem little likely to regain the advantage before they are either swept away by disease or fall before the renewed attacks of an enemy more prompt and determined since his late success. Our engraving represents the uniforms of the principal Confederate corps, many of which seem to have been adopted in imitation of those of the followers of Garibaldi. The manner in which the various troops are armed, however, differs considerably from that adopted in European armies.

A MISER.

A MOST remarkable case has within the last day or two come under the notice of the authorities of the Bank of England. A few nights ago a policeman named Donovan, in the H division, had his attention drawn to a wretched-looking old man who was walking along a street in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. His appearance bespoke the most extreme destitution. He was dirty, and literally clothed in rags, and was apparently borne down by some heavy weight which he had about him. The officer thinking that the poor creature had some lead or stolen property about his person, asked him what he had got round his body. The old fellow wished to know what business that was of the officer's. The constable replied that he must know, and that if he did not satisfy him (the officer) must take him to the station-house. The old man still declined to enlighten the policeman, and he was accordingly walked off to the Leman-street police-station, on suspicion of having something not his own concealed about his body. At first the Inspector was almost inclined to remonstrate with the officer for bringing such a dirty, wretched creature to the station, for his filthy rags gave off such an offensive stench as to render his presence quite unbearable. However, the officer had a duty to discharge, and the Inspector told the old man, who had a considerable stoop and totter by the weight which he evidently had about him, that he had better let them know what it was. The old fellow at length muttered out, "Money." The officers, if anything, were more perplexed, and the very unpleasant task was then gone through of unbundling him of his precious load. From round his body were taken several bundles of old, dirty, stinking rags, which were found to contain gold and silver and five Bank of England notes to the amount of nearly £200. There was about £100 in silver, the weight of which was between 40lb. and 47lb. The finding of so large a sum upon one who seemed in the depth of wretchedness of course rather astonished the constables, and the old man was asked to account for the possession of the money. He replied that it was his own, that he had been saving it for upwards of twenty years, that as he accumulated the gold and silver he secured it in the rags, which he placed round his body for safe keeping, and never took them off. The officers were still dubious about his story, and they asked him how he had earned such a lot of money. He answered that he had been a hardworking man; that for many years he carried clothes for the Jews in Petticoat-lane, besides doing odd jobs and running errands in the streets. He was asked whether he could name any person who had employed him, and he mentioned several persons, some Jews. They at once confirmed his statement, they had occasionally employed him for years, and he was always of dirty and penurious habits, and they expressed their astonishment that he should have had so much money about him. As there was now no doubt as to the treasure really belonging to the old man, the police thought of the best way of protecting him, as some of his old employers in Petticoat-lane suddenly became very much interested in his behalf, and proffered their assistance in taking care both of him and his money. The officers suggested that it would be very imprudent for him to continue to carry so large a sum of money about with him, and proposed that at least he should get rid of the silver and deposit it at the Bank. The poor old creature thought he could take care of it as well as the Bank. However, he was at last persuaded to go to the Bank of England, but his wretched and offensive appearance and the process of turning the large amount of silver out of the dirty rags had such an effect upon the cashiers that they declined to have anything to do with the old man or his cash, probably fearing that there was something infectious about him. The City detectives who were in attendance tried their good offices, and the cashiers were at length induced to receive the silver (there being only one bad half-crown amongst the mass) and to give the old man notes for the amount. After some further persuasion he was induced to invest the whole of his long-earned savings. He was taken to the office of Sir Robert Carden, and the worthy Alderman kindly undertook to do the best he could for him, and received about £100 from the old man, for which he had a receipt. The police then further advised him to have a good wash, and he returned to his abode, but evidently not so well at ease as to the security of his money as when he carried it about with him.

SINKING OF AN IRON SHIP IN THE THAMES.—On Tuesday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, shortly before high water, the *Ganges*, a large iron ship of about 1000 tons, sank with, it is feared, several of her crew, in the river, opposite the Shadwell entrance of the London Dock. The *Ganges* was only built last year, at Sunderland. She went on a voyage to India, took Coolees from Calcutta to Trinidad, returned to England, and has recently discharged her cargo in the West India Docks. Her crew consisted of between thirty and forty Lascars, who were shipped in India. Having to undergo an overhaul in Brodie's Dock, Rotherhithe, prior to being placed on a berth for Australia, she was hauled out of the West India Docks about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and taken in tow by the United Steam Towing Company's steam-tug *New Unity*, the ship being in charge of a waterman pilot named Osgood. She proceeded safely up Limehouse Reach, but it was noticed that she was rather unsteady. On getting abreast of the London Dock and the entrance of the Grand Surrey Dock, near which Messrs. Brodie's dry dock is situated, the ship was being turned round to the tide, and she had got athwart the stream, when she took a heavy cant over to the port side and the water flowed into the portholes. She gradually went over and sank. Many of the Lascars were below at the time, cleaning out the hold, and it was a matter of surprise that they were not all drowned. On the ship going over they scrambled up the rigging of the masts, which just kept above the surface of the water, where they held on until boats came off and rescued them. As it is, however, it is feared that four of the crew lost their lives. A pilot, named Charles Lewis, who went off in his boat and rendered great aid in preserving the hands, saw two poor fellows jammed in by a spar against a portion of the bulwarks, but he was unable to get at them. The waterman who had charge and the mate, who were on the topgallant forecastle, had a narrow escape of going down with the ship. They had barely time to get over the bow, and were picked up by a boat. The captain, finding that the ship was sinking, jumped overboard, and eventually got ashore. As the sunken ship now lies she is not only a serious obstruction in the fairway of the river, but a hindrance to the traffic of the London Docks, although ships are not prevented leaving or entering by the Shadwell entrance. Vigorous efforts are being made with a view of raising the ship, but, owing to her size and peculiar position, it is feared that the work of lifting her will occupy several days. The capsizing of the ship is attributed to her not having sufficient ballast and the action of the flood tide when she was asthew the stream.

A NEW GAZZA LADRA.—The celebrated magpie of Palaiseau, whose thieving propensities gave rise to the well-known drama of "The Maid and the Magpie," has just been eclipsed in the annals of crime by a bird of the same species at Breviandes, near Troyes (Aube). A few days since smoke was seen to issue from a hayloft belonging to a farmer named Damoiseau; but, as plenty of help was at hand, the flames were promptly extinguished. How the fire could have originated was a mystery, as no one had been near the place. A close examination, however, showed that the incendiary was a tame magpie, which had stolen a small box of lucifers from the kitchen and had gone to amuse itself with them in the loft. The culprit was immediately condemned to death by the indignant farmer and executed.

A BOON FOR THE LADIES.—Among the medals awarded at the International Exhibition is one to Messrs. J. and G. Colman, the inventors of a non-inflammable starch, by the use of which those inevitable accidents of which we so frequently hear may be entirely avoided, inasmuch as a light muslin dress, after being exposed to its influence, if thrust into the fire, will not inflame, but only burn slowly, like so much tinder. In these criminal days a starch like this ought to be in general use.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE INDIAN COURT.

It is a hackneyed phrase to say that there are few departments in the building better worth a visit than that devoted to the exhibition of such and such classes or countries. If this superlative praise is safe in its application to any show in the building, where all is more or less curious and beautiful, it is certainly due to the exhibition which has been sent us from our Indian empire. In the last exhibition India was very gorgeously represented to the eye of the multitude, but very inadequately to those who looked beyond "barbaric pearl and gold," and who strove to find something which would better exemplify the resources of this quarter of the world than was shown in the conventional magnificence of howdahs or gaudy horse-trappings. Magnificence and Oriental richness, however, are not wanting to some portions of this present collection, but it is the richness of shawls, embroideries, and textile fabrics as articles of trade. The India here is not the mere surface splendour of Rajahs and Nababs, but the India of productiveness and resources, as it is now fast becoming under its new form of government. The whole of this collection has been brought together and arranged under the care of Dr. Forbes Watson, than whom none could be more fitted for the duty, and he has also been fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Aston, the Deputy-Keeper of the Indian Museum at Fyfe House. Under such administrators the visitor naturally expects a good collection, and his highest expectations will not be disappointed here. The most suggestive, but the least generally attractive, portion of the display is at its entrance, where one of the great tests of a country's value is shown by a collection of its raw materials and natural products. Beyond these come its manufactures—native locks that would puzzle Hobbs to pick; cutlery from Salem that should astonish Sheffield. Beyond these are weapons damascened in gold, and then some few specimens of gold and silver work, and enamelled jewellery, of such workmanship and offered at such prices as have amazed and almost alarmed the goldsmiths of other nations. It may save visitors unnecessary trouble if we state at once that everything worth buying in this class has been sold long ago. Beyond the jewellery are cases of ivory carvings and inlaid goods, then specimens of carved furniture, the like of which, we believe, has not been seen before in England; and beyond these again are the textiles, the wonderfully-woven carpets of cotton, wool, and silk, the Dacca muslins, the gorgeous tissues of Kincob, the gold-worked shawls of Delhi, the embroidery of Sindh, the imitative cashmeres of Umritsar, and the thick, costly, saddle-coloured fabrics of "Kashmir," the shawls of which every one has heard but few have seen—the real shawls of Cashmere. An Indian shawl is popularly supposed to be a mixture of gold and brilliant colours, while on to almost any and every scarf or shawl coming from the East has been tacked the name of "Cashmere." Those who wish to be learned in the matter of these exquisite fabrics, the manufacture of which it is to be feared is dying out, ought now to visit the Indian Court, where they can trace every step of the process, from the first rough groups of dirty hair and wool that are sheared from the shawl-goat down to the cleaned wool and hair, the wool alone, the wool twisted, dyed, and woven at last into those wonderful patterns of sad colours which make the thick Cashmere shawl. Near these wonderful cases of textiles are shown a few specimens of a work which in its best examples is almost peculiar to the natives of Goolgair. These are the steel objects inlaid with the arabesques in gold. Formerly it was almost entirely used for decorating armour, shields, and blades of weapons. Now none of these are made, and the natives confine the manufacture entirely to such things as paper knives, caskets, jewel-boxes, &c. Some exquisite specimens of these have been shown, and as only the most moderate prices were asked they were all bought up before the exhibition was open a week. In the same case with these is exhibited by Dr. Campbell a very curious collection of articles from Darjeeling and Thibet. Among others are the prayer-cylinders—a common brass cylinder, filled with printed prayers, which the natives spin and turn round, and every revolution counts as so many prayers said. In some parts near Thibet, where the strictest Buddhism prevails, these prayer-cylinders are made of great size, and turned by water power, so as to do the praying of the whole village in which it works without a moment's cessation. This easy method of invocation is so extensively practised by all the natives that printing in Thibet is confined almost exclusively to the production of the innumerable prayers that are required by the people. The printing-blocks used for this purpose in Thibet and Darjeeling are shown in one of the cases. They are cut in coarse wooden blocks, and in workmanship are apparently on a par with what Western first failures must have been. These, however, are hardly a few of the objects of interest with which this collection abounds.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Next in importance and completeness to the show made by France is, among foreign nations, that of Austria. The whole of the north-western transept is occupied by her, and a large number of objects will be found which possess highly interesting features. The first things which demand attention are the trophies under the western dome. One of them contains furniture and chandeliers made of horns and antlers; in another is a large collection of lamps; several comprise tastefully-arranged shawls, dresses, and Bohemian cotton fabrics; and in others are a number of handsome dressing-cases. But among the most interesting articles here shown are the specimens of bookbinding, to which the Viennese appear to have devoted great attention, and in which they unquestionably excel. One of the best specimens is a Bible exhibited by Messrs. Breul and Rosenberg, which has on one side, in gilt bronze, a representation of the Crucifixion, and on the other of the Temptation, whilst around them are various symbols of the Evangelists and of the feasts of the Christian Church. A large and handsome album, containing photographs of Goethe's female characters, from drawings by Kaubach, in the same style, is exhibited by the same firm. In another case will be seen a monster album, presented to the Corporation of London by Messrs. Rollinger, of Vienna. Its size appears to be about 6ft. by 1ft. it weighs 600lb. Viennese, and in the centre, in brass, is a representation of the arms of the Corporation, whilst the border is ornamented with flowers worked in leather mosaic. Along the screen to the left other specimens will be found, one of the most striking among them being ornamented with a group of Michael and Satan in coloured leather, whilst around it are coats of arms set in jewels. A case to contain the charter of the city of Vienna, and an album presented by the Austrian Lloyd's to the Empress Elizabeth, contained in one of the trophies near the dome, also merit attention; and a small collection of diamond ornaments shown by Koback, of Vienna, one of which is in the shape of a feather, is very attractive. The gold chains also, shown by Bolzain, are of excellent workmanship. On the steps leading down to the right are several groups of sculpture, one of which, by Kissling, represents Mars and Venus. Another, by Kachemann, is of Jason, with the slain dragon at his feet. Both have merit; but their effect is injured by the number of carvings in the marble, which causes them to appear irregularly tattooed. Standing near to these are some large glass candelabra, and immediately in front is the court containing the Bohemian glass. This glass is one of the great features in the Austrian display, and is of undoubted excellence; still we are of opinion that it is overrated. The effect of a large portion of it is too gaudy. Certainly, for the combination of beauty with utility, as expressed by purity of outline, harmony of proportion, and refined taste in ornament, it is not to be compared with the specimens in the English Court, in which colour is altogether omitted. Nevertheless, there are specimens here of great beauty in their way; and we merely wish to hint to our readers that the reputation these articles have obtained is not sufficient reason why they should be indiscriminately admired. Indeed, we consider that at present the material is superior to the design. The colour and quality of the glass are admirable; but there is too lavish a use of gold, and we submit that large imitation jewels are clumsy and inappropriate ornaments for glass goblets. Among the more elegant of these articles are some vases in uniform semi-opaque tints of blue, pink, and light green, relieved by a small quantity of gold at the edges. A jug and two goblets, also in transparent green glass, ornamented with white opaque vine-leaves, have a very pretty effect; and some goblets and small vases, imitating

precious marbles of different colours, and also imitations of two large glass vases, resembling highly-polished silver or steel, and decorated with coloured representations of birds, butterflies, and flowers, are curious, though bad in taste. The glister of the ground glass is the ornament. Two high vases, in which, in white glass, are represented deer in a landscape, whilst the sky appears in red, glass, also be cited as, sections of judicious ornamentation; and there are a number of quaint goblets in the old German style, decorated with eagle-of-arms in blue, red, and yellow, with bands and spots of the same colours, which are peculiar, though they have no claim to beauty. The defect of this glass, as a whole, is want of repose. The colour, the ornament, and especially the gilding, are not in subordination to the form. In fact in this, as in many other articles shown by foreign exhibitors, there is want of that refined taste which can only be gained by long study of the best models, and thorough appreciation of the capabilities of the material employed, but the influence of which, we are happy to say, may be seen in many branches of our own art manufacture as well as in those of our neighbours the French. It is in the opportunity afforded for comparison that the peculiar value of such an exhibition as this consists; and whilst we recognise with pleasure whatever merit each department may possess, it is not the less our duty to be equally impartial in commenting on the defects.

The show of porcelain from Hungary, in the next court, contains some excellent samples in the Chinese and Indian styles, among which we may mention a vase and basin showing white flowers on a red ground, and a set of three vases, consisting of a large with two smaller ones, decorated with flowers and birds in the Italian style, together with a honeycomb goblet of a Chinese shape. In fact, all the porcelain in these styles is worthy of praise; but there are other specimens of a more modern character of less merit. Here also will be seen jewellery composed of Bohemian garnets, together with a few articles of plate, among which a goblet and stand of silver with gold enamel, and ornamented with small figures, dark in colour and in full relief, are good both in design and execution.

On emerging from this court we see a collection of books and maps belonging to the Imperial, Educational, and Statistical Department; and the court beyond is chiefly devoted to musical instruments, pianos taking up the lion's share of the space. Round the walls is arranged a collection of photographs of great merit. A small cabinet, decorated with extremely clever carvings representing incidents in the favourite old German poem of Reynard the Fox, should by no means be passed over; and by its side, apparently by the same hand, is a small carving, equally skilful, of a Flemish interior with peasants dancing and drinking. The attention is also attracted by a large show of meerschaum pipes, many of them being handsomely carved. After which a number of articles of furniture appear, among which some chairs are noteworthy, from the peculiar beauty they afford for parking; and a carved bed-head, as might be expected at the head, is good in execution. An inlaid table, the centre being dark and the border light, merits praise. We now come to a miscellaneous collection of buttons, cases, pipes, watches, toys, &c.; and the next court is devoted to cutlery and tools, together with iron in different states of manufacture, from a pig. Here also is shown what is termed a universal machine, which professes to combine all the properties of tools in common use. We next see, prettily arranged against the partition of the western transept, samples of the wines of the country, the bottles being imbedded in artificial vines and grapes. Retracing our steps towards the western dome, we meet with a large collection of the raw products of the country, or rather of the different countries of which the empire is composed. Thus there are all kinds of agricultural products, together with coloured photographs of the peasantry in their various characteristic costumes. Then we have minerals, flux and wool from Hungary; and the next division is chiefly devoted to leather, hemp, and fur. Some immense glass chandeliers, the largest having been bought by the Viceroy of Egypt, now appear, together with vases and figures, formed at first of soft material, and petrified in the mineral waters of Carlsbad; after which, passing a large display of waste matches, soap and candles, we come to the western dome. Crossing now to the opposite side, and turning once more to the western transept, we meet with geological illustrations comprising models, maps, and plans; together with comparative anatomy, as shown in skeletons of fish, reptiles, &c. Then there are a number of models showing the law of growth, or the gradual development of the human frame, together with surgical instruments; and on the opposite wall are a number of paper-hangings and imitations of embossed leather, some of the latter being good in design. In the gallery above will be found ample illustrations of the textile fabrics of the empire. Among them the silk brocades and the shawls are especially worthy of notice. There are also specimens of rich Hungarian costumes, together with all kinds of fabric and material used for apparel.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The Zollverein, as our readers are doubtless aware, is the name given to the Confederation of the German States for the purpose of equalising the import duties. Prussia is the most important among them, as well as the largest contributor here, and her display of porcelain has the place of honour under the western dome. The most striking of the specimens consist of two large vases decorated with paintings of water nymphs; a porcelain screen, adorned with copies of Dutch pictures set in malachite; and a copy of a Holy Family, after Raphael. The show is, altogether, a handsome one, although in variety of style, taste, and finish it is inferior to that of France and of England. Of plate, also, Prussia makes a considerable display, the silver table, vase, and candelabra, presented by the city of Berlin to the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England on their marriage, forming the handsomest portion of it; but there is also what is termed "The Rhine Shield," and at the side of the nave, near the Dresden china, is a silver ornament, intended, seemingly, to commemorate Prussia's military renown. It represents a small temple resting on mortars, surmounted by trophies of arms, and crowned with a plume of ostrich feathers, over which is placed an eagle, whilst below, in niches and on pedestals, stand kings and generals. Its merit is more of a symbolic than an artistic nature. Not far from this is a large model of the new Exchange at Berlin, which, as it takes up considerable space and displays no compensating architectural beauty, might have been omitted with advantage. The other contributions of Prussia consist of a number of bronzes near the nave, some electric machines, together with straw hats, bonnets, jewellery, and furniture. On the display of china from Dresden we have already commented. It is contained in the court to the right after descending the steps from the dome, and seems greatly attractive. The remaining contributions from the Zollverein are contained in the south-western transept, and are more remarkable for their miscellaneous character than for their artistic excellence or skill in manufacture. They resemble, in fact, the contents of an ordinary bazaar. They have for the most part little individuality of character. For instance, the prominent objects in the court of Gotha are dolls and toys. Now, we don't wish to speak disparagingly even of these articles in a general sense, for even toys may display artistic or mechanical skill; but these specimens are on a par with the most ordinary stock-in-trade of the most ordinary toy-shop, and of similar character are the bulk of the things here shown. If they are cheap they are decidedly—well, ordinary; and whatever branch of skill or industry the general public may take interest in they will find better illustrated in other parts of the exhibition. We will jot down, however, a few of the chief features. Thus Hanover sends a number of articles made of gutta serena and of indiarubber, together with some baskets rather prettily ornamented. From Munich we have a show of leather; and from Mecklenburg some specimens of wood mosaic, one of which, representing the chase of the bear and the stag, is designed with spirit. The contributions of Hamburg and of the Hanse Towns consist chiefly of furniture, that of the latter being composed of stags' horns and hide, and ornamented with bears' tusks and ivory carvings. From Bavaria we have toys, cheap pictures printed in oil, a large assortment of coloured crayons, specimens of stained wood, some clever paintings on porcelain after pictures in the Munich Gallery, and a small display of glass, the best of which is decorated with moreque ornament in gold. And in the court of

There are two elaborately carved ivory globes, one representing a forest, and the other the deer-stalker's return, after a day's sport. In the south corridor are specimens of raw produce, including a counter with plates, furniture, and a state carriage, which gallery above is devoted to textile fabrics.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Standing at the door for "British Exhibitors," at the corner of Exhibition and Cromwell roads, the first court the visitor passes through is that of the United States. In traversing this court our attention is attracted by a beautiful and richly-ornamented model of a useful, simple, and ingenious pump, the invention of Mr. Thomas Hansbrow, of California. The hydraulic operations of this pump are of wonderful extent and variety, and the rapidity of its development is unparalleled in the history of the world, giving large experience to and stimulating the inventive faculties of those engaged in them. There are many features of Mr. Hansbrow's pump entirely original; and, owing to its great simplicity, it is admirably adapted for ships, mills, and fire-engines, or almost any service for which a pump is required. It has not yet been introduced into Europe or America outside of California. Some of its most noticeable features are the readiness with which the air-vessel and valves can be repaired and examined; this operation, and replacing two of the valves and putting the pump in working order, requiring but about thirty seconds. It is worked with great ease, the friction being reduced to a minimum, and the arrangement of the valves is such that the charge of water necessary to operate the pump can be stopped. But, independent of the utility of the invention, the model is interesting as a sample of Californian handicraft, and the materials of which it is made are the produce of a new country. The wheel on which it is mounted will compare favourably with any specimen in the exhibition, and the chased silver—grizzly bear and Californian landscape—from the celebrated Washoe mine, with the descriptions of older communities.

Adjoining Mr. Hansbrow's model is a double-cylinder air-engine, invented by Messrs. Wilcox, Denison, and Taylor, of Worcester, Massachusetts, which claims to be an improvement on the Edison engine of Mr. E. Edison, which is also exhibited in this department by Mr. Denison. The invention of caloric or air engines consists in producing motive power by the application of heat to atmospheric air, the mode of applying the caloric being such that, after having caused the expansion which produces the motive power, it is transferred to a regenerator and again re-transferred to the cylinder; at each successive stroke of the engine these regenerators alternately take up and give out caloric, and thus the circulating medium becomes heated, independent of any combustion after the engine has once been put in motion. Hence, in the caloric or air-engine the heat is employed over and over again, so as to dispense with the use of combustibles, except for the purpose of restoring the heat lost by the expansion of the air, and the deficiency arising from transferring the caloric to and from the cylinders and regenerators. On the other hand, in the steam-engine the heat is constantly wasted by being passed into condensers, or being carried off into the surrounding atmosphere. The advantages which Messrs. Wilcox, Denison, and Taylor claim for their engines are smoothness of motion and comparative absence of noise, arising from the fact that the two pistons receive the same stroke, and the engine requires no puppet or other valve; high speed and consequent increase of power, owing to the large amount of heating surface, the power of these engines being limited by the extent of heating surface, in the same manner as is that of the steam-engine; durability, arising from smoothness of motion, absence of percussions, the use of only one valve, and the protection of the heating surface from the direct action of the fire, and economy of fuel and attendance. The cost of fuel for a two-horse power engine per day is 20 cents—about 10d. sterling. A Wilcox's air-engine, with 12-inch double cylinders, will stand upon a base-plate of 22 by 37 in.

The wheel of a reaping-machine, or "combined mower and reaper," with the motto "Turn me round," attracts the attention of the visitor at this point. This machine is exhibited by Messrs. Russell, Graham, and Son, of Manlius, State of New York, and its chief peculiarity is the absence of cog-gearing, or rather the beautiful and ingenious contrivance which supplants it in conveying power and motion from the driving-wheel to the cutting-bar. This power is obtained by placing friction-rollers, about three inches in diameter and twenty-one in number, around the inner face of the driving-wheel, which is about three feet in diameter. Standing near the outer edge of this wheel is the crank-shaft, on which there is a large-pitch screw about six inches in diameter. As the driving-wheel revolves the rollers, one after the other, run on the flange or edge of the screw, the passage of each roller giving one revolution to the screw, whereby motion and power are obtained direct from the driving-wheel with little or no friction. This machine has been subjected within the past two years to various tests by dynamometer and otherwise, and the results show that the draught of the screw-power motor is about twenty per cent less than that of machines worked by cog-gearing. Those interested in new and valuable mechanical inventions will take a pleasure in examining this novel application of the principle of screw-gearing and in giving the wheel a turn, meeting the visitor as he enters from the Cromwell-road stands a steam fire-engine, exhibited by Messrs. Lee and Larnard, of New York, and which was manufactured at the Novelty Works in that city. The power is communicated direct from the engine to a Cary rotary pump, which will draw a supply of water from as great a depth as any other pump, and throw a stream through an inch-and-a-quarter nozzle vertically to the height of 130ft., or horizontally about 200ft. The boiler is a vertical annular boiler, so easily fired-up that the steam can be raised and the engine at work throwing water within seven minutes after the alarm is given. The cost of these engines in New York is 3000 dollars, or about 1200 sterling. The springs of Messrs. Lee and Larnard's engine are worthy of the attention of railway-carriage and traction-engine makers. Before closing this cursory glance at the American inventions in the Exhibition, we would notice an ingenious machine for addressing newspapers—an article of the first importance to our American contemporaries, and which would be of great value to newsagents and many provincial papers in this country. American newspapers are generally printed and published at the same office, and go from thence through the post-office direct to each individual subscriber; hence the importance of an expeditious method of directing them. This machine consists of two parts, one for preparing the name-block, another for printing. The first consists of a wheel, from the rim of which dies protrude, having each a letter of the alphabet. By pressing upon a footboard the wheel and die are brought down like the chisel in a mortising-machine, the wheel being turned round until the letters for the name required are all stamped or indented into the surface of the block under the die, which block is then fastened on a band (with hundreds of others) attached to the other or printing part of the machine; when, by a similar motion of the foot, the block is inked and brought down upon the paper, printing the name in white letters upon a black ground. With this machine a boy can address 1500 newspapers an hour. The invention is exhibited by Mr. Sweet, of Danville, New York. There are other mechanical novelties in this section of the exhibition well worthy of inspection, the most notable of which is the cow-milking machine, one of the most attractive objects in the building. One or two additions have recently been made to these examples of the acuteness and mechanical ingenuity of our cousins. One of them is a machine for making paper bags. A continuous sheet of brown paper at one end is drawn into a system of cylinders, from which it emerges cut and pasted into a series of square bags. One of these machines will produce on an average 75,000 bags per day of ten working hours, and with two machines as many as fourteen different sizes can be manufactured. There is also an American washing-machine, in which the dirty linen, which is put in at one end, comes out washed, dried, and ironed at the other. This remarkable domestic auxiliary not being shown in operation, it is impossible to do more than refer to the authority of the manufacturers, who, with truly national acuteness, combine benevolence with business by ad-

vertising that they will contribute to the Lancashire distress fund 10s. for every machine which is ordered of them. Another recent addition to the American Court is a portable corn-mill, to be worked by hand, or by horse or steam power, the peculiarity of which is that one stone of a circular form is made to fit into the other, which is concave. The advantages claimed by this arrangement are a saving of power and the preservation of the natural qualities of the flour. By adjusting the grinding surfaces in a different manner the mill may be used to grind any other substances—such as paints, coffee, spices, drugs, &c. A prize medal has been awarded to this ingenious modification of a very ancient piece of mechanism.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

AMONG the most instructive wonders of the Great Exhibition is the Liverpool case of imports. There, in a single frame, are collected specimens of the varied products of every clime and latitude, with their scientific and commercial names, and even their price, attached to them. As we pore over this marvellous museum of commodities we are half tempted to spare ourselves the trouble of examining the colonial courts in detail, so carefully have its contents been culled and so intelligently are they classified. All the known varieties of cotton, for instance, may be compared at a single glance, from the coarsest and dirtiest East Indian up to the famed Sea Island, and many a visitor who would never have given a second look at a real bale may become almost a connoisseur of staple and colour by scrutinising these little tufts. Now, something like the same service which the Liverpool exhibitors have rendered to amateur merchants by sending us this beautiful assortment is periodically rendered to amateur financiers by the compilation of the Trade and Navigation Returns. We have here the quintessence of all the information that must otherwise be gleaned from the registers of a hundred seaports. For want of such a report not only the rude statesmen of the middle ages, but economists of a much later period, fell into strange errors about the actual operation of mercantile transactions on a national scale. With these statistics before us in the form of a series of tabular views, we may still, indeed, be the victims of political hallucinations, and even of heresies on the principles of commercial policy, but we can hardly fail to trace the true connection between cause and effect in the oscillations of trade, and are thus unconsciously fortifying ourselves against future delusions.

It is, of course, in their bearing on the cotton famine that the great interest of these statistics consists. Instead of 1,000,000 cwt. of raw cotton imported from the United States in April, 1860, and 1,350,000 cwt. in April, 1861, the whole quantity registered last month was 16,478 cwt. The deficit for the first four months of the year is still more appalling, since it shows a fall (in round numbers) from 4,000,000 cwt. to 20,000 cwt. Nor is this redressed by anything like an equivalent increase of importations from the East Indies. 230,000 cwt. for April, and less than 500,000 cwt. for the four months, is but a poor compensation for such a loss. Nor do these figures greatly exceed those for the early part of 1860, when the Indian cotton trade seems to have been brisker than in 1861. Upon the whole, our imports of cotton have shrunk to less than a quarter of their former proportions, and it is needless to say that our exports of cotton goods have dwindled simultaneously, though not in an equal degree. The trade in cotton yarns seems to have been reduced by about half, that in piece goods by rather more than a third. On the other hand, the "declared value" of both these classes is proportionately greater by a considerable fraction than the quantity, owing to the enhanced price of Manchester fabrics. It is further to be observed that the sale of "printed, dyed, and coloured" cottons has suffered much less than that of "white or plain;" and, moreover, that the April exportations of piece goods of all kinds to the United States exhibit a most remarkable recovery, being five times as great as in the same month of last year, and nearly three-fourths of those which took place in April, 1860. "Cotton thread for sewing," though a comparatively small item, seems to be less affected by the crisis than any other branch of the cotton manufacture.

When we turn again to the 10th table, in which the countries from which and to which the principal articles of merchandise are imported and exported are distinguished, and a balance is struck for the first quarter of three successive years, we find the effects of the American civil war written too legibly to be mistaken. Comparing 1862 with 1860, we have lost two millions' worth of export trade to the United States alone during this period, notwithstanding the late reaction, and nearer six than five millions' worth of imports which ought to have reached us have never been manufactured or have been intercepted. If we analyse this general result, so far as this report affords us materials, we find, as we should expect, that the chief falling off under the former head arises from a diminished demand for European luxuries. On the other hand, our exports of linen and woollen manufactures in the same country exhibit a marked rise, as though English were taking the place of native labour in the supply of these necessities. Iron of most kinds seems to be much less in request than heretofore; but lead, though not a very important item, more than maintains its place in the American market. Many similar fluctuations might be pointed out, but we do not pretend to find reasons for all of them. What is important to recognise is the fact of great disturbances in the usual course of trade, most of which we cannot be wrong in attributing, directly or indirectly, to one disturbing cause—the Civil War in America. The wonder is rather that commerce should still maintain so much steadiness and elasticity than that it should stagger a little under such a load.

GOING THE ROUND.—Mr. W. R. Havens, an eccentric gentleman, who was recently removed by the Lord Chancellor from the commission of the peace for Essex, at the request of several of his brother magistrates, recently applied to Lord Palmerston to present a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of what he termed the Chancellor's arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct. In reply, Lord Palmerston's private secretary briefly intimated that his Lordship declined to present the petition. Mr. Havens retorted that Lord Palmerston had "failed in his duty," and next addressed the House of Lords grave charges against the highest law officer in the kingdom. Mr. Havens proceeded to inform Mr. Disraeli that Lord Palmerston had "failed in his duty," and claimed the "right of petition" at the hands of the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Disraeli vouchsafed no reply. Mr. Havens having ingeniously informed him that both Lord Braybrooke and Lord Derby declined to interfere, Mr. Havens finally addressed the Speaker, asking that distinguished functionary whether and in what manner he could enforce his "right of petition." The Speaker replied with grave courtesy, that "Every petition to the House of Commons must be presented by a member of the House. I have no doubt that there are many members who will be ready to present your petition if they shall have satisfied themselves that it is, according to the rules of the House, fit for presentation. The rules of the House give the widest latitude for the reception of petitions." Mr. Havens still appears, however, not to have established his "right of petition."

THE VOLUNTEER COMMISSION.—Lord Elcho, in presenting the prizes gained by the successful competitors at the Cheshire Rifle Association, said: "There appears to me a wide bond amongst us, which unites all volunteers together, no matter from what part of the country they may come. That bond of union, I believe, is a love of country and a sense of public duty; and I am sure of this, that as long as those feelings prevail, as they do now, amongst Englishmen, there will be no fear of the permanence of the volunteer force. The only fear of its permanence was the possibility of the volunteers, with all the goodwill in the world, not being able to meet the expenses of volunteering; I say 'was,' because you are all aware that a volunteer commission has lately sat, of which my friend Sir George Wetherall was a distinguished member, and that that volunteer commission has unanimously made recommendations which, if adopted by the Government, will place the volunteer force, I am convinced, in a position of permanence and comfort in every respect. I have little fear that the recommendations of that commission will be adopted, because when you have such men as Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, and Lord Palmerston, those Nestors of the nation, strong advocates and supporters of the volunteer movement, and when you have it supported as it is by the great body of the nation, I feel little fear, but every confidence as to the result. But if I had any doubt on the point, it has been removed by what I saw in Her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. You must have all noticed that her Majesty, in her speech from the throne, in the first paragraph, addressed to the Lords and Commons together, speaks in the most gracious terms of the volunteer force, and bears testimony to their attainment of military efficiency. I therefore feel confident that the recommendations of the volunteer commission will be attended to by Her Majesty's Government."

LORD PALMERSTON AND MR. ROEBUCK AT SHEFFIELD.

THE Mayor of Sheffield, Mr. John Brown, gave a grand banquet at the Cutlers' Hall on Friday week. There was a large and influential attendance, including Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. Hatfield, M.P.; Mr. Sheriff Twyman, London; Mr. Alderman Gibson, London; most of the provincial Mayors, and other leading gentlemen in the country. The guests numbered about 300. The reception given to Lord Palmerston was most enthusiastic. After the cloth was drawn the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured. The healths of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Wharfedale were next heartily responded to.

The Mayor, amidst great cheering, then proceeded to propose "The health of the greatest man the kingdom possessed—the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston." He did so on behalf of the Corporation of Sheffield and the town generally. On this occasion, his Worship said, he had the company of not only the greatest man in England but the greatest man in the world.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said it would require more eloquence than fell to the lot of man to express the deep feelings he entertained for the manner in which the company had received his name, and also for the kind and cordial reception he had met with on his first entrance into the town. He regarded his reception in Sheffield as an approval of a great and intelligent constituency, and that approval was the more valuable because on one side of the chairman he saw his friend Mr. Roebuck, and on the other Mr. Hatfield, the two representatives of Sheffield in the House of Commons. He had a high appreciation of the choice of Sheffield in two such representatives. They were English in their feelings and sentiments, and on that account he attached greater weight to the opinions the people of Sheffield might entertain of his conduct as one of Her Majesty's Government. Nothing could be more interesting to those who were charged with the conduct of the affairs of the country than to visit the great seats of national industry, to see, in the first place, men who, by their industry, their energy, and their integrity, had amassed large fortunes, which exposed them not to the jealousy of their neighbours, but obtained for them the universal approbation of those by whom they were surrounded. They saw in these communities, first of all, men who had attained this position; they saw men struggling in the course destined, perhaps, some day to overtake those who had gone before, but who were all employed in the most honourable pursuits, in amassing wealth which was not only wealth to them, but wealth, honour, and prosperity to their country; and not least of all was it gratifying to him to see those steady and honest workmen, the strength and stamina of the country, specimens of that sturdy, manly, and honourable class of Englishmen who form the strength of the country, and made it the admiration of all who came amongst us. The Mayor had adverted to general principles, which, though not immediately connected with commercial property, were yet in reality singularly connected with it—he meant those principles of providing for the defence of the country—not engaging in needless wars—not preparing for aggression on our neighbours—not defaulting nor flinching, but ready to maintain our defence. That was a course which every nation that respected itself ought to follow; and surely a nation like this, which depended upon the freedom of the seas, which lived and prospered by bringing to its shores from the remotest parts of the world all the products which support our trade and supplies our luxuries, ought to maintain its defences. A nation so situated was peculiarly interested in its means of defence, not only for its honor, but for its commerce. That principle ought, however, to be carried out with a due regard to economy; but economy consisted not in keeping our money in our pockets, but in spending it carefully and wisely, and in purchasing what was wanted and giving no more for it than it was worth. That was the principle which animated the people of England; and, although all wished to pay as few taxes as possible, they could pay what was necessary, but at the same time see that it was properly applied. His Lordship then referred to the distress in Lancashire, complimenting the operatives on their endurance, but thought all would admit that Government was wise in not attempting to relieve that distress by an interference in the American War. Such an interference, he considered, would only make matters worse, and therefore the Government advised her Majesty to observe a strict and rigid neutrality in that unhappy conflict.

Mr. Edward Braley proposed "The Health of the Borough Members." Mr. Roebuck replied at considerable length, and touched on many topics. Referring to the civil war in America, he said he had no doubt that America would be divided into two; he thought she would be divided into five, and for ever cease to be United States. An irresponsible people, possessed of almost omnipotent power, was not to be trusted. The conduct of the North, in endeavouring to reunite the States of America, was an immoral proceeding, and totally incapable of success. ("No, no!" and "Yes, yes!") They could never be reunited. The present fight was a mere waste of blood and treasure; it was no war against slavery. In the North the feeling against the black man was stronger than in the South, and to-morrow if the States were reunited slavery would be more strongly fixed than ever. He spoke of the insolent, overbearing conduct of the Americans, remarking that we had been wonderfully careful of their sensitive feelings, but the brightest spot upon the noble Premier's countenance was the bold, grand stand he took in the name of the people of England in the cause of America. America would be better governed if divided. We did not like to be bullied; they had tried it on us, and the noble Lord had shown them the result on one occasion. He (Mr. Roebuck) now came to the moral of his tale. He looked to the sufferings of the British people, and he entreated the noble Lord to weigh well the consequences of the so-called "perfect neutrality." There had not yet been perfect neutrality. England had shipped to the shores of America every possible means of aggression. At this moment we were supplying the Northern States with every possible means of offence and aggression; and he asked the noble Lord (Lord Palmerston) to consider whether the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to ask the great Powers of Europe to recognise the Southern States. ("No, no," and much cheering.) Six months would not pass over before it was done. After speaking in the highest terms of the patient fortitude manifested by the Lancashire operatives amid their sufferings, arising from the want of the usual supply of American cotton, he referred to the topic of European intervention, remarking that a hand held out from Europe would put a stop to the great effusion of blood, and stop the exhaustion of treasure, and, at the same time, restore happiness to the homes of many hard-working men in this country.

THREE OF THE BARNFIELD POWDER-MILLS, HOUSLOW, exploded on Friday week while the men were uncharging, and did an immense amount of damage. One of the men succeeded in escaping, but John Bennett and another man named Streene were both fearfully burnt. Bennett was completely burnt from head to foot, and after lingering about fourteen hours in the greatest agony, his sufferings terminated at six o'clock on Saturday morning.

GIBSON'S TINTED VENUS.

ONE of the most attractive objects of art in the International Exhibition is Mr. Gibson's famous tinted Venus, which stands near the entrance from Cromwell-road. High-art critics will, of course, continue to denounce the application of colour, on the ground that it destroys the idealism which belongs to the pure marble figure; but it is nevertheless true that this statue is an exquisite work of art which grows upon the beholder, and is viewed by him on each successive visit with increased delight. The pose is full of grace, the proportion faultless, and the expression exquisite for its perfect union of soft witchery with the perfection of feminine purity. Those who have not seen it must not run away with the idea that the figure is actually painted so as to resemble a living woman. The tint, which leaves the marble surface of the face and body unimpaired, has only just sufficient warmth to mark the distinction between flesh and drapery, and the hair is but darkened enough to establish its identity. But attention will be chiefly concentrated upon the face, than which nothing could be more enchantingly lovely. The colouring of the eyes, which beam with chaste tenderness, makes the statue live; the mouth is touched with such masterly skill that we almost fancy we can see it breathe. The Pandora, by the same artist, is not so successful; the shoulders are narrow, and there is a certain want of grace in the entire figure. But here again the application of colour in the face, and especially in the eyes, gives an intellectual vitality which no dead marble could possess.

That the Greeks coloured their sculpture does not admit of a doubt. The testimony of ancient authors is conclusive on that point, and the only question is, How did they colour them, or to what extent was colour used by them? And this Mr. Gibson has attempted to solve. That he has perfectly succeeded it would be too much to say. Complete success in a first attempt of such difficulty is not to be looked for. Indeed, the mere attempt shows a boldness which, in the opinion of many, will amount to rashness. It requires no ordinary courage to peril the reputation of a lifetime in a cause where the sympathies of a vast number must be against the experimenter; for, be it noted, the prejudice in favour of colourless statues has deep and broad root. Nor is it to be hastily condemned. To apply colour to statuary requires the very nicest taste. It must be merely suggestive, not imitative. There must be no attempt to rival painting, and but just sufficient must be given to heighten the effect of form. This Mr. Gibson has recognised, and he has contented himself with applying a mere tinge to the flesh and hair, and adding an ornamental border to the drapery. In fact, his colour errs on the side of weakness. An error on the right side certainly, yet one which militates somewhat against the recognition of the principles expressed. Moreover, the



THE TINTED VENUS, BY GIBSON, IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

colouring of the temple in which the statues are set is not in all respects the best adapted for their display; but in an effort of this kind, so obviously experimental, severe criticism would be unfair, and we content ourselves with stating our conviction that the practice

will ultimately, wherever practicable, be adopted. On another side of the structure in which these two statues are placed is a superb "Zenobia Captive," by Miss Hosmer, in whom female genius in art finds a worthy representative. In the fine step, the noble pose,

and the proud though subdued expression of the features, the artist has admirably embodied the idea of dignity in grief. The full drapery is very finely treated, and the work is in all respects majestic and impressive.



PARISIAN CHARLATANISM—THE VENDER OF ANTI-NICOTINE PIPES.

THE ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE MERCHANT.

MANY of the types of Paris life are doubtless well known to our readers. All of them who are acquainted with the itinerants of the Boulevards will remember the wonderful oratory and no less extraordinary success of Mangin, the dealer in blacklead pencils. Those crayons which, in his hands, became chisels, drills, wedges, or, applied to their legitimate use, could be adapted to all the different styles of

drawing. To those amongst the London public who had never seen the original, the impersonation of the late Mr. Albert Smith, in his unrivalled entertainments at the Egyptian Hall, will have conveyed a lifelike impression of the pencil-seller as far as regards his rapid and agreeable declamation and the tact with which he exhibited his wares.

The frequent scene of Mangin's operations was near the Barrière de

Clichy, in an open square not far from the ragpickers' market, and here a young aspirant—Claude Cotte—heard him one night as he was slowly revolving in his mind the means of becoming rich through his famous invention of anti-nicotine pipes.

The oratory of the great master of street-craft had a marvellous effect upon Cotte. He heard how, from having been a modest and retiring tradesman, who might have been compelled to live penn-

tionously, he had come forward to sell his merchandise in the public streets—how, while those who called him "charlatan" were compelled to drink water like the ducks, the unblushing and determined speaker, who pulled his own goods, drank Bordenaux and had already depots in every quarter of Paris.

Fired with the idea, Claude went home; his wife and a relation who lived with them sought the shops where the cast-off scraps of finery and mere salvages of gold and silver tissue were to be obtained cheap. From these he constructed a gorgeous and attractive costume, mounted an estrade, and commenced business after the model of his involuntary instructor. In helmet, tabard, and all the mock panoply of a theatrical cavalier, he holds forth like a living automaton on the merits of pipes which permit the indulgence in tobacco without the danger of poisoning; and, from the number of his audience, it is probable that he will realise a more substantial reward for his display than it could ever have secured by a more conventional method of bringing it before the public.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of Saturday next, August 23, will be issued a large and highly-interesting Picture of

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE CABMEN AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

WHEN the public of London recently became informed, through the medium of advertisements, that the metropolitan cabmen were about to hold meetings to consider their grievances, the first general sentiment was certainly not of a serious character. A cabman with a grievance! A fellow whose rapacity, extortion, ruffianism, and general bad conduct fill half the police-reports of every daily newspaper—a member of a vocation which an honest, industrious man never dreams of entering upon, except as the very last resource—one of a class from whom ordinary civility, decent language, and common honesty are only to be met exceptionally—men who have rendered the public vehicular conveyance of the London streets a shame and an opprobrium throughout the civilised world—for such to come and pretend to talk about their own "grievances" was felt to be, indeed, a high joke.

But every medal has its reverse. The cabman's bronze badge is no exception. Let his enemies make out what case against him they may, and then consider the result. Admit everything else, and it is undeniable that "cabby" works, and that in a useful way. Among all the epithets ever applied to him that of "lazy" never found a place. Let us take the commonest charge against him, his extortion. The cabman pillages the public. Now, did any one ever see a cabdriver who looked as thriving as the very humblest mechanic? Why, the miserable, sordid dress of these poor men forms one of the favourite themes with those who wish to embellish a tirade against them. It is easy to pick a hole in any man's coat, but in the cabman's you may find enough ready made to drive quills through by the bundle. Clearly the cabman does not grow rich, although he may exact three and sixpence for a four-mile drive. He is not polished in his language; he is either cringingly subservient or brutally ferocious to his fares. Now this is, we admit, the fault of the individual; but the fault of placing this individual in the position under remark must be sought further. Why should a cabman necessarily be more ruffianly than a small tradesman, than an operative, or than a policeman or a postman? This is bringing the question (as the Irish say) to a focus. The answer is simply that the exigencies, remuneration, and vicissitudes attached to the life of a cabdriver are such as to necessitate the employment, in his way of life, of a class inferior to the others we have named. Besides this political cause there is another of a physical kind, which tends to the same result. A man hard-worked, ill-paid, ruled by terror, and oppressed with a sense of injustice, will always be sullen and ill-tempered. It is very wrong in him, of course; but neither he, nor you, nor we, can help such a result any more than we can that moisture upon iron should cause rust, a fact for which nobody can give the slightest rational necessity, but which happens to be so, nevertheless.

But if, upon the one hand, the public pays too much, and on the other the cabdriver receives too little, in the same mutual transaction, who is in the wrong? The public, recollect, has fixed its own tariff. The public systematically exceeds this—pays a shilling where sixpence is due, half-a-crown for two shillings, and so forth—and still is served by a ragged regiment with whom it quarrels constantly. A political economist steps forward to explain. "You have interfered between the natural relation of demand and supply by fixing prices arbitrarily. Hence the mischief. You should have given free scope to private enterprise and competition, and matters would have found their inevitable level, as in the case of all trades which have been left open."

Well, there is something in this. But a cabdriver is, to some extent, exceptional. His shop—the stand and the

street—belong to the public, not to him as a trader, like the shop of the greengrocer. The appliances of his business, if not restricted, registered, and licensed, would lay the whole personal liberty and property of the metropolis at the mercy of enterprising criminals. The public imposes upon him certain regulations, but gives him in return certain rights and immunities. He may ply his trade in the street; he may recover his debts summarily, as no other trader may do.

But this bargain is very one-sided after all. The public has made it all for itself—an easy way of bargaining, but proverbially unsatisfactory in practice. The result has not been by any means successful in this case. For instance, Paterfamilias, living at Primrose-hill, wishes to take his family to—let us say the Surrey Theatre. Now, if he hire the street cab, with its ragged driver and its fares controlled by statute, to transport him thither, await his return, and bring him back with his wife and the juveniles, it will cost him about double as much as to hire from the nearest mews a well-appointed brougham, with a coachman in decent livery, to perform the same job. This is curious; but the experienced in such matters know it to be true.

The public, considered in its legislative capacity, has gone either too far or not far enough in this matter of cabs. It has regulated the fares to be taken without regulating the amount to be paid, on the one hand, to the cabowners by the drivers, or, on the other, the drivers' share of the earnings. It has treated the driver as the servant of the cab-proprietor, by declaring the latter liable for the acts or neglects of the former (as in cases of collision or loss of luggage), and at the same time has given to the so-called "master" the power of causing the imprisonment of his "servant" for not paying sufficient to him, the "master." Consequently, it is the respectable, well-to-do cabowner who is really the extortioner, the bully, and the cheat. He lets out his cab at an enormous rate, which he demands from the driver as "hire;" and if the driver cannot extort sufficient to pay this hire the public imprisons the driver for being honest or for not having had sufficient opportunity for swindling itself. This strikes us as a very stupid arrangement. It has been proposed that the Cab Act should be so amended as to limit the sum to be paid for the hire of cabs by drivers. But this is open to serious objection, to enter upon which in detail would require more space than we can spare, but which we may indicate by pointing out as a persistence in the error which has caused all the mischief by enforcing an arbitrary tariff. It appears to us that the remedy is easier.

Treat every cabdriver wholly and not partially as the servant of the owner. Let every owner's name be clearly upon the cab. Give such owner no right whatever of proceeding against his "servant," except in cases of proved embezzlement. Make the master, not the man, liable to the passenger in cases of extortion, incivility, or other dereliction, liable in pecuniary penalty only, of course, but still liable. It will then become the interest of the cabowners to engage only civil, industrious, and decent men, at fair wages, just as the liveryman now engages his servants to drive his broughams. If the cabmaster then choose to employ the London blackguard at a few sixpences per week, the state of his own profit and losses will be his best corrective. Make it illegal to let to another the public vehicle for purposes of profit. It is the privilege of doing this, a privilege which never ought to have slipped forth from the Legislature, which has caused the public complaints and the cabmen's "grievances."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

IT IS SAID that the marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place some time next year. At the present moment no positive arrangements have been made, and it is believed that nothing will be positively made known in regard to the Prince's choice until his return to England from Germany.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA was safely delivered of a prince on Thursday morning.

THE QUEEN has appointed Lord Stanley, several of the Judges, and others to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the working of the Patent Law.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED to erect a colossal bronze statue of the Prince Consort in Aberdeen, Baron Marochetti having been engaged as the artist. The estimate is £2500.

THE RUMOUR is now current that the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland) is likely to be the new Irish Primate.

IT IS ASSERTED that the Lord Advocate is about to be raised to the House of Lords, as the decease of Lord Campbell and the falling health of Lord Brougham have placed Scotch cases at a disadvantage.

THE DEAN OF CHARLISLE thinks the prevailing destination is "a clear visitation of God," because, says he, "of our sins—our wanton luxury, our licentiousness, our drunkenness, our commercial and manufacturing frauds."

HEREAFTER a letter or a packet of printed papers addressed to Tasmania may be registered on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of 6d., be paid in advance.

THE SENATE OF HAMBURG has pronounced the abolition of passports for all foreign travellers.

IN THE LATE SESSION 318 Acts of Parliament were passed, of which 114 were public, 201 local, and 3 private.

IT IS SAID that a contractor for guns for Government is making £150,000 a year profits.

SEVERAL FINE SPORTING-DOGS were suffocated on a Scotch railway the other day in consequence of having been put into a box, or "boot," where the supply of air was utterly insufficient to sustain life. One of the animals only recently cost £60.

IT IS STATED IN THE GERMAN PAPERS that Madame C. Cruveilhé positively intends to return to the stage at the commencement of the ensuing season.

THE FEDERAL WAR-STEAMER TUSCARORA arrived in Kingstown Harbour on Saturday last, and left again suddenly on Tuesday in obedience to orders received by telegraph.

LORD STANLEY has agreed to preside at the opening of the new Mechanics' Institute at Stockport. The ceremony is fixed to take place during next month.

IT IS STATED that an English company of comedians, under the direction of M. Fechter, are about to give a series of representations in Paris.

AT BRIDGEWATER a young man has been killed by one of the steelying weights falling from a rope on which the "Female Blondin" was giving a performance.

DURING THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS the New Palace of Westminster will be open to the public (subject to the usual regulations as to tickets) on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in each week.

ANOTHER DEATH, owing to the custom of wearing crinoline, has just taken place at Verona. The clothes of Countess Maria Colloredo caught fire a few days ago, owing to the extent of her lower garment, and she was so dreadfully burnt that she expired in a few hours.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY has sent £500 to the Mansion House for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

THE MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL has been visited by 215 of its superintendent, who has accompanied with the money. The school was established for the reception of returned convicts and emigrants of the poor.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Constantinople from Plevna, that Mohammed captured Feroch on July 9, and that he then marched upon Herat.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Victoria, Australia, called the Victoria Society of Bibles, the members of which were educated in Christ's Hospital. IT APPEARS VERY CERTAIN, from a letter of Mr. Gregory, M.P., that the Government have determined upon renewing the Galway dock subsidy.

IT IS PROPOSED to establish a line of steam communication between Australia and England, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, the ships to be of 8000 tons burden each.

ACCORDING TO LETTERS received from Iceland by the Arcerius steamship (Captain Andersen), volcanic eruptions had broken out in two places in the wilderness to the north-east of the island, and the English tourists were hastening to the scene of desolation.

THE PLANT AND SCAFFOLDING employed in the construction of the Great Exhibition, and which was the next largest in extent to that used in erecting the House of Parliament, has just been sold for £10,000.

THE CRYOLAN PRIZEFOWL recently introduced into Australia are found very useful in destroying the numerous snakes in that country.

THE GROSS REVENUE for goods and passengers by the home voyage of the Great Eastern is said to have amounted to £18,000, leaving a net profit of £8000.

THE INOCULATION OF CATTLE for the cure and prevention of pleuro-pneumonia has proved successful in New South Wales, and is beginning to be generally practised in that colony.

THE SHIP DAPHNE, from London for Sydney, has been wrecked near Torbay after having sustained serious damage from a collision with the Mullion, from the West Indies. The Mullion foundered; sixteen men were drowned, including the master, only one man being saved.

FROM a return of the quantity of gold exported from New Zealand from April 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1861, it appears that 354,000 have been exported from Auckland, 5124,000 from Wellington, 36,702,000 from Nelson, and 187,000,000 from Dunedin.

THE TOPE is said to have addressed a circular to the Catholics in the Balkans recommending them not to assist the Turks in attacking the Montenegrins, because Catholics ought never to fight against Christians.

THE FIRST NUMBER of a new evening paper, *La Tribune*, appeared in Paris on Friday week. It is from the pen of La Guéronnière, and is a sensationalist (timid) in praise of Imperialism as the best kind of all present government in that country and a model for surrounding nations.

ON SATURDAY, Aug. 2, between noon and three p.m., the rays of the sun were so powerful as actually to melt many of the grapes in the vineyard of the Medice district, so that nearly one-fourth of the presumed vintage, which was expected to be extremely abundant, has been lost. Moreover, the quality, it is feared, will be impaired.

LANCASHIRE, the preponderant county of England for numbers, and for all counties—Derham, Monmouth, Stafford, Surrey, and Warwick—have more than doubled their population in the last forty years. Three more—Middlesex, Chester, and the West Riding—have nearly doubled theirs in the same period. One Welsh county, Glamorgan, has more than trebled its population.

THE LOUNCER AT THE CLUBS.

WHEN the Conservatives left the cold shade of Opposition, in 1858, and the Liberals migrated to the left of the Speaker, Mr. Roebuck went with them; but when the parties, in 1859, again changed side, Mr. Roebuck would not budge, but kept his place on the front seat below the gangway, on the Opposition side of the House, in close proximity with Sir George Bowyer and other ardent Conservatives. The obstinate retention of his place was looked upon at the time as a mere bit of eccentricity. Sir James Graham once tried this on, but he found himself so awkwardly situated in the midst of political opponents that he very soon rejoined his party. But Mr. Roebuck seems to be perfectly at home amongst his new friends. His place is invariably kept for him, and he has long been recognised by his neighbours as one of themselves. The fact is, I apprehend, that it was not eccentricity which prompted him to retain his seat, but a secret feeling that this was his right position. It was the shadow of a coming event. He was fast retreating from his old Radical principles, and thought that it was not worth while to change his place again. Nor is this the most remarkable change that has come over the honourable gentleman. He has lately become a silent member. During the whole of the last Session he did not speak more than twice or thrice; and when he did open his lips it was to hunt very small deer. He defended the Galway job from the attacks of its denouncers; he poured out the vials of his wrath upon the persecutors of a certain ambitious gentleman who had changed his name without licence; and there was some other small topic, the exact nature of which I have forgotten, on which he was very eloquent; but in no other matter or thing, and certainly on none of the important subjects which have come before the House, has he said a word. To this has Arthur Roebuck come! He has, however, expatiated upon great topics elsewhere; but how strange have been his utterances! Who could have dreamed that Arthur Roebuck—the wilful philosophical Radical, the eloquent and earnest expounder of the doctrines of Bentham, the fierce enemy of all political power, the stern denouncer of Tory obstinacy and Whig tardiness—should become the apologist of the House of Hapsburg, and prate about "the dangerous power of an irresponsible people"! Conservatism may be the right thing and Radicalism the wrong, but it is passing strange to see Arthur Roebuck, the Radical pet, gravitate into Conservatism. Some say that it is disappointment that has caused this change; he expected some good berth from the Whigs; but I do not believe this. I have always maintained that Roebuck is an honest man, and I adhere to this opinion still. I am content to leave the change as an insoluble problem.

I have lately heard and seen it confidently asserted that the stone of the Westminster Palace shows signs of decay inside the building, and that the decay of the frescoes is owing to the dampness and decay of the walls. My belief, however, is that this is not so. After a somewhat careful examination of the interior of the building, I can discover no signs of decay. It is true that a great part of the walls and the sculpture, including the statues, have been covered with a thick coat of paint; but that was put on, not to prevent decay, but because, in the opinion of a notable Chief Commissioner, it would make the stone look cleaner. Nor do I believe that the frescoes are damaged to the extent that some imagine. The earlier pictures, those in the Poets' Gallery up stairs, are manifestly injured; but I do not see that those which have been painted lately are peeling or losing their colour. But, whatever may be the extent of the injury, it is not, I think, owing to the dampness of the walls.

I observe that the magnificent picture, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher," in the Queen's Gallery, is much more brilliant in colour than the others. There is none of that chalkiness about it which is so painfully manifest in all the rest. Whether this is owing to the superiority of the material used or to the skill of the artist, I cannot say. I long since noticed this marvellous composition in laudatory terms. Since then I have seen it again and again, and the more it is studied the more it pleases. There are faults in it, no doubt. One fault is, the dead and the dying lie too thickly upon the ground; one feels that the horses of the two renowned chiefs and their staffs could not possibly have got into such a position without trampling upon the bodies of the dead and wounded soldiers. These are indeed so piled up about, and even between, the legs and under the bellies of the horses, that the spectator has a painful apprehension that by some sudden movement a corpse may be resuscitated, or the clogging life of a hero trampled out. This is certainly a fault. By-the-by, I have heard it confidently asserted that this meeting of the two chiefs is a myth, and that the great Duke himself said that it never occurred. Can any of your readers throw any light upon this question?

The situation of affairs in Italy is not clearly understood in England, even by the personal friends of Garibaldi, and nothing that has appeared in the papers is entirely trustworthy. That Garibaldi has threatened to go to Rome, and means to go if possible, is known, and that is all that is known; nor is it wonderful that his movements and those of his friends should be thus enveloped in mist. It is doubtful, too, whether the real state of affairs is accurately known by his friends in Italy. Some of Garibaldi's friends think it not impossible that he may soon be in England again—may fly before

Silk, feathers, horn, hair, animal perfumes, wool, leather, sponges—headings like these are enough to hint at the material this pleasant book is made of. Of course it is useful as well as agreeable reading, and the information it contains is reliable. Dr. Linckester makes a bad pun now and then, after the manner of lecturers; but, even if it be true that the man who would make a pun would pick a pocket, we see no reason for supposing that he would necessarily falsify a scientific fact.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTLAND.

We this week complete our series of Illustrations of the defences at Portland Harbour with Views of the Verne Fortress.

The Isle of Portland rises from the level of the sea at its southern point, or "The Bill," to a height of 500ft. at the summit of the compound escarpment, with which it terminates to the north, and which directly overlooks the breakwater, the new and old harbours, and the deep waters of the west bay. The surface has but little undulation, and might be regarded almost as a glacis extending three miles and a half southerly before the site of the fortress occupying the northern summit, which is about half a mile wide in each direction, forming a small tableland bounded east, north, and west by vertical cliffs, or precipitous slopes, and, on the south, partially separated from the general slope of the island by the indenting of the valley in which stands the village named, from the gushing waters of its springs, Fortune's Well. From that valley, to complete what Nature had begun, our engineers have designed and now nearly completed an enormous ditch, wrought out of the solid rock 100ft. wide and as many deep, and "contrived a double debt to pay," inasmuch as the material excavated was made to contribute to the formation of the breakwater, the vast chasm cutting right across the island to the cliffs immediately over it. The other sides are being scarped into vertical faces, averaging 100ft. high, and surmounted by batteries which will carry any amount of ordnance that may be required. A great difficulty has existed in the gaping fissures which exist in the rock, but these are being filled up with masonry and cement, as shown in our Engraving of the ditch.

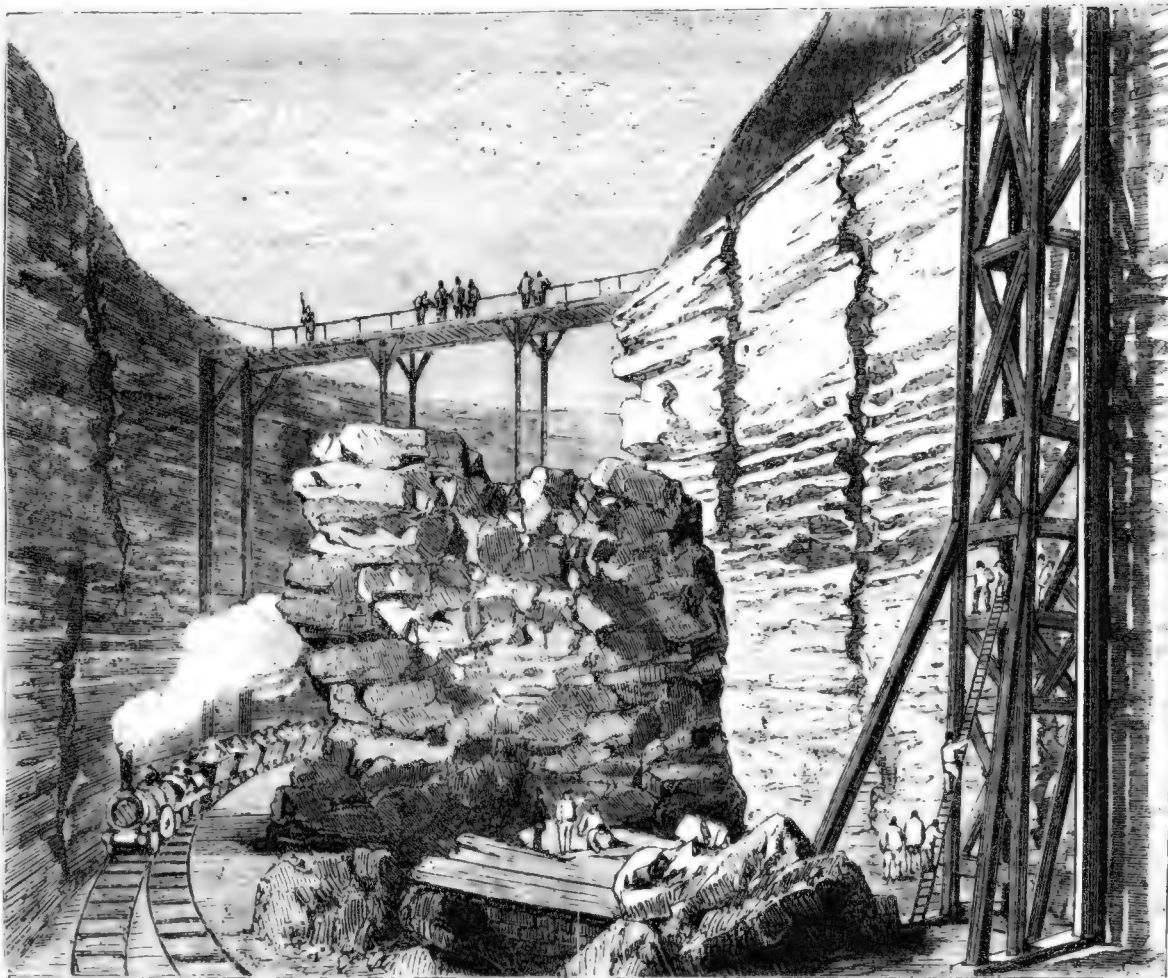
The whole area is about fifty-six acres; and the southern side, above the ditch, is rendered more formidable by a lofty rampart which covers two ranges of magnificent bombproof barracks, one range being built by convict and the other by free labour. Our view of the exterior on this side shows how the defence is effected by a partially-bastioned trace, powerful casemated casemates, and batteries above, with a demi-bastion at a lower level projecting into the ditch, and containing part of the ancient Romano-British earthwork which formerly secured the same site, but which the present constructions will utterly obliterate.

Formidable as these works are, however, they form only a citadel to an extended system of outworks. Southerly, on the east and west coasts, upon the points of Dirdale and Blacknor, two batteries are proposed to be erected. To the west, at various points about the valleys of Fortune's Well and Chesilton, are to be four others, to command the West Bay; but all these are as yet in prospective. On the east, or towards the breakwater, as may be gathered from the Sketch, the series of works is rapidly assuming its ultimate shape. A rampart and other constructions will be carried from the south-east angle of the Verne Fortress to the pier, so that the sealine and the inner pier will be connected by the ditch and wall of this work with the citadel itself. In the rear of it, and so placed as to pour a most destructive fire into any vessels attempting to force their way into the harbour by its south entrance, are to be six batteries, already far advanced, and occupying well-selected knolls on the rolling slopes of the undercliff between the rocky height and the beach.

Our Illustrations represent—1. The Verne fortress as seen from the south-west, the grass bank in the foreground being the remains of a Romano-British encampment. To the left is one of the bombproof barracks, showing the depth to which they are covered with earth; and at the angle of the ditch is the principal casemated, with tiers of casemates and bombproofs behind it. In the distance are the quarries. 2. The great ditch, with the present entrance. To the right are shown some of the great fissures which traverse the rock, and the mode adopted for flushing them. 3. The great bombproof barracks, south-west range, with the magazines in the distance. This portion of the work has been executed by free labour, all the rest being mainly performed by convicts.

STATUE OF CAMOENS, AT LISBON.

As mentioned in our last Number, the King of Portugal recently inaugurated the statue of the national poet Camoens, which had been erected in Lisbon. The artist too, Victor Busto, is a native of Portugal; and there is thus a fine appropriateness in the person of the great poetic genius of Lusitania being embodied in enduring form by a fellow-countryman in a work



THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTLAND HARBOUR—EXCAVATION OF THE DITCH OF THE GREAT VERNE FORTRESS.

of art that in itself may well be a theme for national pride.

Luiz de Camoens, who was born at Lisbon in 1527, early entered the army, and served with distinction in Africa against the Moors. Soon after his return to Portugal, Camoens engaged in an expedition to India, where he wrote a great portion of his great poem, the "Lusiad." The people of Macao are still fond of showing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his great work. On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but contrived to preserve the manuscript of the poem, which was published in 1569, and has been translated into English both by Sir Richard Fanshawe and Mr. Mickle. Many of the smaller poems of Camoens have also been rendered into English by sundry pens—among others, we believe, by that of Sir John Bowring. It was likewise the fashion at one time to publish so-called translations of Camoens, which, however, were more truly imitations than true renderings of the Portuguese bard. This practice it was which drew from Byron the admonition to Strangford—

Cense to deceive; thy pilfered harp restore.
Nor teach the Lusian bard to copy Moore.

Camoens died in 1579. At the late ceremony of inaugurating the statue at Lisbon there were present, besides the King, all the great officers of State, together with the principal nobility and men of note in the kingdom, and the proceedings were of a most imposing and interesting character.

The statue, which was erected by public subscription, was modelled in plaster in 1860 by the statuary, Victor Busto. The statue is in bronze, and is 4 metres high, and stands upon an octagonal pedestal 7 metres 48 centimetres in height, and is surrounded by eight statues of other Portuguese celebrities.

Macarthy roller. It is important to make the spaces of the grid to the size of the seed the machine is cleaning, for if too coarse the seeds will pass through before they are cleaned, and if too fine they will accumulate.

A companion to this is the double-acting Macarthy gin, Platt and Richardson's patent. The novelties and improvements introduced are, in feeding the machine with seed-cotton, which is placed on an endless travelling lattice, and conveyed to it by a series of rollers, the last of which is furnished with spikes, and travels at an increased speed, so as to separate the tufts in detail from the sheet spread on the lattice. From this spiked roller the tufts are transmitted to the Macarthy roller by a comb having a circular vibratory motion given to it, through an elastic connecting-rod, by which breakage from obstruction is prevented; also in the introduction of two bars with vertical vibratory motion, moving alternately from a double crank (Platt and Richardson's patent balance), for the purpose of pushing the seeds from the fibre whilst held by the steel plate. These improvements cause an immense saving of labour, as hitherto each machine required an attendant, and now one attendant can superintend several machines, whilst each machine will clean more than double the quantity. This machine will clean all kinds of cotton, but it is especially adapted for such as contain soft and woolly seeds. A machine 21in. wide will separate from hard seed about 1000lb. of clean cotton weekly.

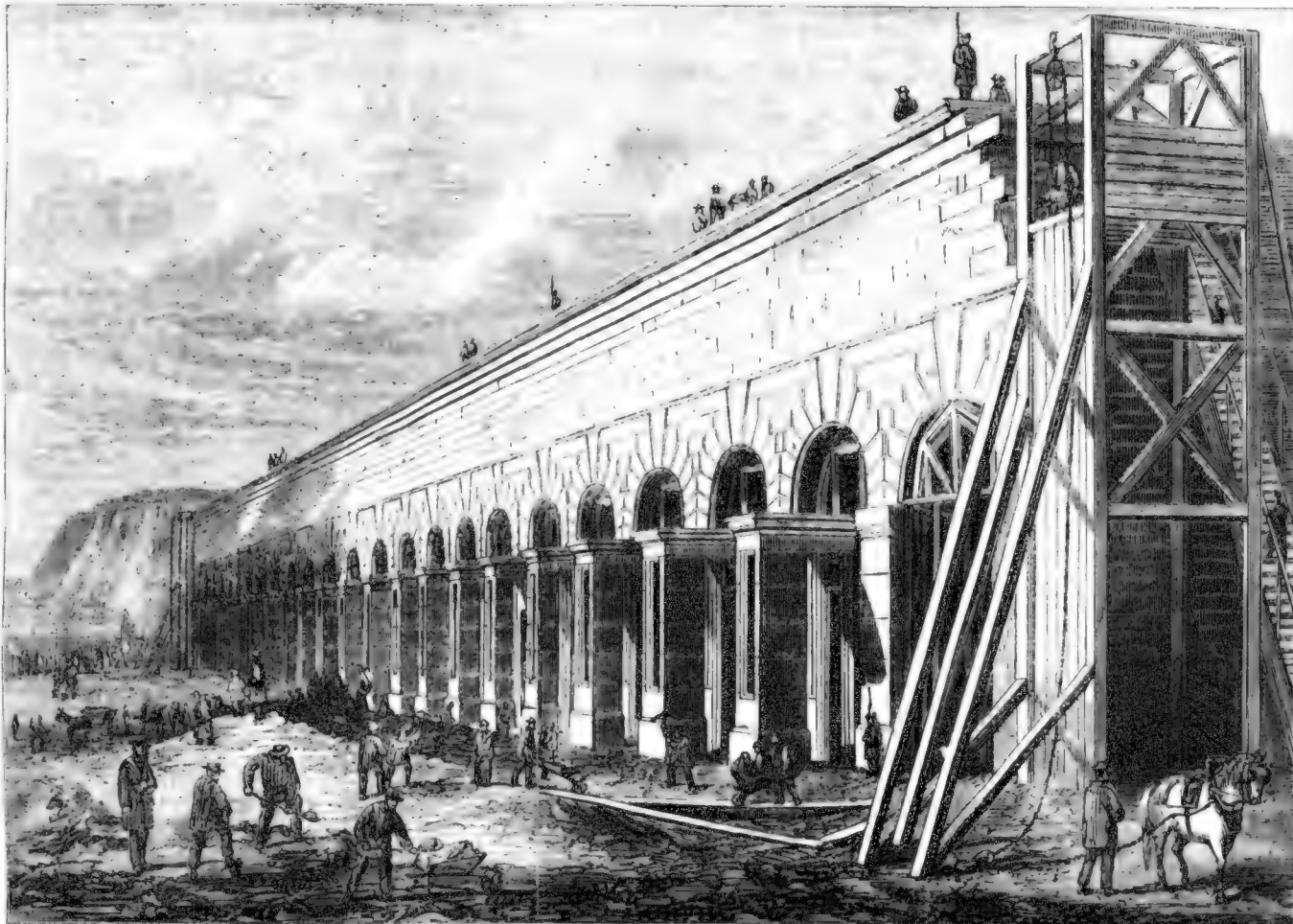
Selecting the bales and mixing the cotton is the first process in the manufacture of cotton. It is done as follows:—A selection of bales of cotton suitable to the class of yarn required is made, and their contents spread out in layers of each, so as to form a stack called a "mixing," from the sides of which the cotton is taken vertically to supply the opener.

The second process is to open out the fibres of the cotton after it has been pressed in bales, and to extract the sand, dried leaf, and other impurities imported with it, and it is important to do this without entangling or injuring the fibre. The machines used for this purpose are of various kinds, to suit the requirements of the trade.

The next process is called opening and cleaning, and this is done by new machines. The machinery previously used for opening and cleaning cotton having been found incapable of taking out the dried leaves and other impurities contained in the cotton imported into the country during the last few years without materially damaging the cotton fibre, has called for the introduction of these machines to the trade.

The next process is called scutching and lapping; then comes carding, then doubling, then finishing, all of which are abundantly illustrated in the collection of machines in the exhibition.

The finisher card continues the operation of combing and cleaning commenced by the breaker. In some cases for carding middling



THE GREAT VERNE FORTRESS,—BOMBPROOF BARRACKS, SOUTH-WEST RANGE.

COTTON-WORKING MACHINES AT THE EXHIBITION.

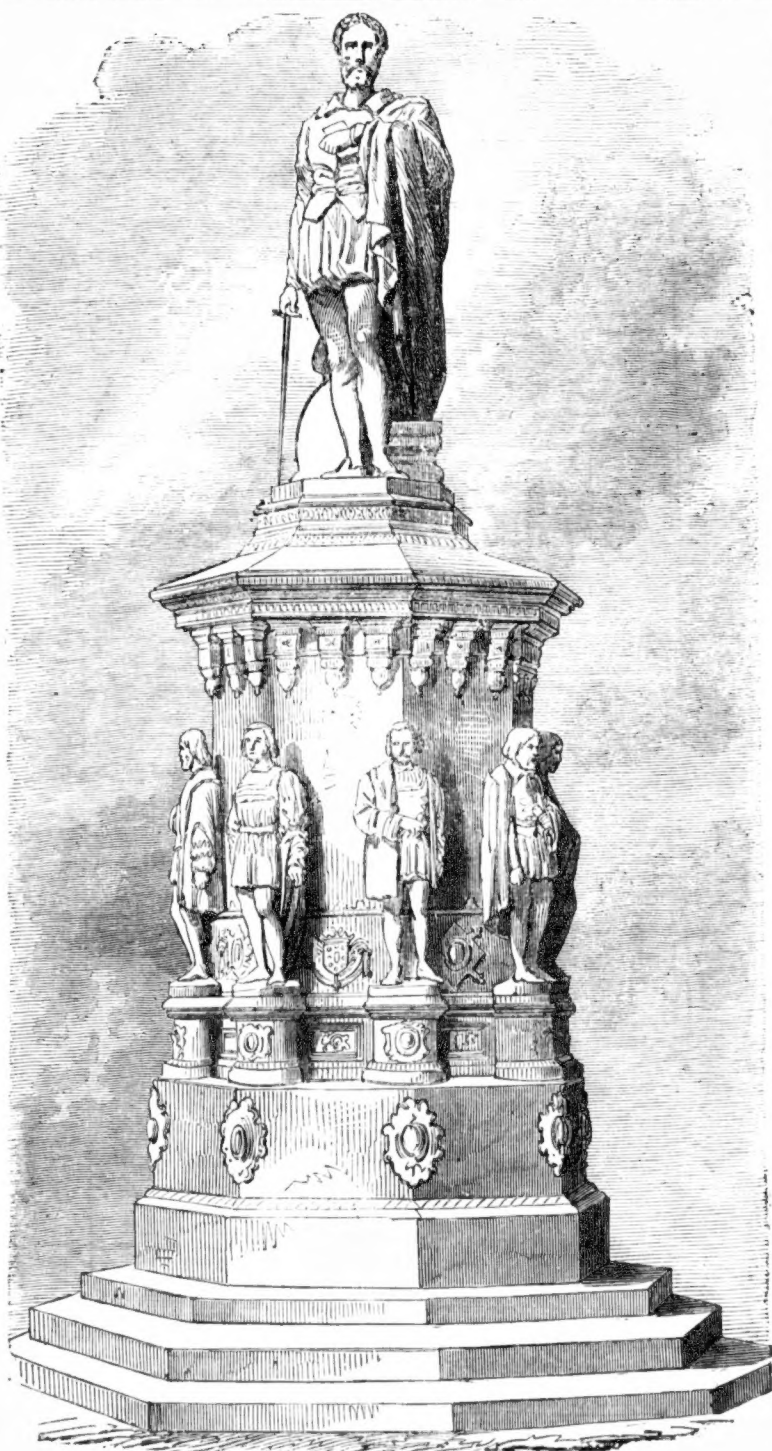
Among the many ingenious and useful machines exhibited in the western annexe of the International Exhibition, few are more interesting than those connected with the preparation and manufacture of cotton; and in this department the Messrs. Platt are the largest exhibitors, the machinery being remarkable for its completeness and importance. An outline of the process through which the cotton passes till it is converted into yarn and ready for the loom will not be uninteresting to our readers, many of these processes are generally familiar than that of weaving, which is so well known as not to require explanation.

The most prominent object in Messrs. Platt's collection is the Macarthy gin, a machine for separating cotton fibre from seed. The original Macarthy gin consists of a roller covered with leather, about 5in. diameter, having a number of small grooves cut in spirals in its surface, making about 110 revolutions per minute. On the face of this roller is a thin steel plate acting against it with a slight pressure, it is also furnished with a wire grid, upon which the seed with its fibre attached is pushed by hand against the face of the roller, which, by means of the spiral grooves and the adhesive nature of the leather surface, draws the fibre under the steel plate until the seeds come in contact with its edge. Whilst the fibres are thus held the seeds are pushed off by the edge of a bar which has a vertical vibratory motion, so as to pass the edge of the plate where the seed is held, and thus separate it from the fibre, which is carried forward and delivered by a fluted roller placed in front, and which revolves in the same direction as the

qualities cards similar to the breaker cards are used as finishers also; so that, if desirable, both may be used for single carding. For fine qualities those of the construction shown in the exhibition are most generally used; for fine qualities of still higher counts this construction of carding-engine is used for both breaker and finisher; and for the finest qualities it is used as a breaker card for cotton to be afterwards combed by the combing-machine. The finisher is supplied with laps formed by the lap-doubler of ninety-six slivers from the breaker card, in order that the mixing of the cotton may be more thoroughly effected, and to ensure more perfect uniformity of the sliver. These laps are placed between two rollers at the feeding end of the card, which unlap the fleece and deliver it to the feeding-roller. They are guided at each side by a plate to keep the fleece central with the cards. The taker-in roller combs it from the feed rollers and carries it to the main cylinder, which is covered on a portion of its surface with a train of iron flats, covered with cards and united at each end by links, so as to form an endless travelling lattice. This lattice is carried on shafts having a slow motion, and supported by bearings in the general framing. These flats in operation slide upon a curve that is adjustable to the cylinder. The sliding portion of the flat is formed with a slight angle to the face upon which the card is fixed, so that the point of contact with the cylinder will be near to the front or leading side of the card. These flats not in operation slide on plain slips on each side of the cylinder to support them whilst the faces of the cards on their surface are ground true and sharp by a short disc of metal covered with emery and running at a quick speed, and at the same time traversing over the lengths of the strips of card on the flats so as to form the points of wire to a true surface. The hooks of these cards face those of the cylinder, so that each flat combs the fibres as it passes on the face of the cylinder. The main cylinder and doffer are also made true by this method of grinding. The impurities separated are carried forward by the motion of this train, and are stripped off by a vibratory comb in front, when they fall into a box. After passing the flats the fleece is again combed and delivered in the breaker carding-engine.

The latest novelties in the finisher carding-engines consist in the arrangement of the machine, so that the flats can be accurately ground whilst the card is working, and the other portions of the machine can be stripped and ground without being moved from their place, and in the application of a motion to stop the doffer when breakage of sliver or any other obstruction occurs. Until recently the finisher cards were constructed without taker-in rollers, the main cylinder taking the fleece direct from the feeding roller, causing the fibres to fill the cards, and any impurities passing the feed rollers damaged the cards on this large surface. By using taker-in rollers these evils are prevented, the fibres being delivered to the cylinder without pressure. The original difficulties with the carding-engine were to maintain true surfaces, on which the cards were fixed (these being generally constructed of timber, varying with every change of the atmosphere, had to be made true each time by grinding the full parts from the ends of the wires). The cylinders and rollers were not carefully constructed, so as to run with a steady motion. The fixings for carrying the different journals were not capable of a fine adjustment, neither were they steady after being set. These defects prevented the cards working sufficiently near to each other without occasionally coming in contact, which destroyed the carding point. The above defects are now overcome by using iron instead of wood, and by the aid of machinery in the construction. The moving parts are capable of fine adjustment, and are as firm as the fixed ones when set. These improvements in construction cause less grinding and stripping to be required, as the finer and truer the points of the wire can be maintained the clearer will be the card.

Messrs. Platt exhibit several other machines, among



THE STATUE OF CAMÕES AT LISBON.—(VICTOR BUSTOS, SCULPTOR.)

which are their spinning machines. These machines are used for the purpose of converting the rovings into what is called cotton yarn, and winding it upon spindles in the form of cops by automatic means. Spindles are made in a variety of forms and sizes, but all have a certain general character. The spindle itself is a long round bar of steel of varying thicknesses, on some portion of the lower part of which is fixed a small pulley, called a wharve, by means of which a rapid rotatory motion is given to it; a long drum runs the whole length of the row of spindles at the back of them; small bands are placed round this drum and round the wharves of the spindles. The diameter of the drum is large as compared with the wharve of the spindle, consequently the revolutions of the drum give a high rate of velocity to it.

The spinning-machine is divided into two principal parts; one fixed, the other movable. The first comprises the creels for supporting the bobbins, the rollers for drawing or elongating the fibre, and the headstock or framework which contains the movements necessary for effecting the changes required in the operation and communicating motion to the whole. The latter comprises the carriage which supports the spindles and the drum which imparts motion to them. This portion of the machine travels in and out from the rollers upon iron rails. As the yarn is being drawn out or wound upon the spindles it moves through a space of about sixty-three inches. The operation of spinning is thus performed:—As the fibres of the roving are being drawn and delivered by the rollers the carriage is caused to move from the rollers to its maximum extent; it then stops. The rollers and drawing-out motions are disengaged, but the twist motion is acting, the spindles continuing to revolve until the necessary amount of twist has been given to the yarn. The change is then made from the twist to the backing-off by causing the direction of the motions of the spindles to be reversed, and the yarn to be uncoiled a little, so as not to break by the depression of what is called the fuller-wire upon it. The operation of winding the yarn then takes place: the carriage advances to the rollers, the length of yarn spun by the last drawing-out motion is wound upon the spindles, and the operation is complete. The different changes are effected by means of a cam-shaft in connection with the long lever which is acted upon by the traversing in and out of the carriage, the locking of the faller, and the revolution of the twist motion.

A great variety of improvements have been made by Messrs. Platt in the spinning-machines exhibited by them. They consist of an improved framework for the entire machine—a better method than that generally in use for driving the spindles; and a better form of carriage and arrangement for its working with greater accuracy; also in the introduction of a governor or cop-regulator for adjusting the winding-on motion to the formation of the cop, which is perfectly automatic throughout. Several other manufacturers exhibit machines for accomplishing the same operations as those of Messrs. Platt, but as all have a similar general appearance, though differing in detail, we have chosen those of these makers as illustrating the whole, without at all meaning to undertake the excellences of the productions of other makers, all of which deserve and will repay careful inspection.

A RELIC OF THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER.—A branch railway is being made in the city connecting the West Midland line with the Severn Quay, and in the progress of the work the excavators have alighted upon a relic of the Battle of Worcester—Cromwell's "Crowning mercy," as he called it. In digging out the foundations for piers to support some railway arches the workmen came upon the skeletons of two men lying parallel with each other, and near them an old cannon-ball. The spot where these remains were found would be outside the old city wall. On being exposed to the air the bones crumbled to dust. Formerly, a wide ditch ran across this place—a portion of the Worcester Racecourse. A few days ago some Roman coins were found near the railway.



SPINNING-MACHINE, PLATT BROTHERS AND CO., INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

It appears that there will not be any "dead season" this year in a musical sense. The two Italian Operas are on the point of closing, but two English Operas will open almost immediately afterwards. The Pinyanet Harris Company commences proceedings at their old quarters (Royal Italian or English Opera) on the 25th inst., and the English Opera Association (limited) intends to establish itself soon afterwards at Drury Lane. Wallace, Hutton, Bille, and we cannot say how many more composers, have operas ready for the "Royal English."

It is scarcely any use now to recommend our readers to go and hear "Masaniello" at the Royal Italian Opera, and no use at all except in the way of pure information (not to be acted upon), to tell them that Mlle. Patti's benefit was to take place on Friday, when she was to appear in "The Barber of Seville" and in the shadow-scene from "Donorah," and was, moreover, to sing "Home, Sweet Home," in English.

We must not, however, let "Masaniello" pass without saying a few words on the subject of its performance, which, on the whole, reflects great credit on the management of the Royal Italian Opera, and, above all, on its scene-painters, decorators, and tailors. The dresses are magnificent, the grouping most effective, and some of the scenes are really fine pictures in the artistic sense of the word. Neither at the Prince's, nor probably at Covent Garden during Mr. Macready's management (though we must confess that we were never there), was ever anything seen so admirable in the way of spectacle as this Masaniello of Mr. Augustus Harris. Nor does Aubert's music fare badly at the hands of the principal singers, while from the orchestra and chorus it receives the fullest justice. The thoroughly appropriate overture—which, curiously enough, was not written for "Masaniello" (or rather "La Muette de Portici") at all, but for another opera of Aubert, called "Le Muet"—was played with wonderful spirit and effect and (the first night at least) was enthusiastically received. The choruses were executed less satisfactorily, but well nevertheless.

As for the solo performers, we are inclined to think that the best was the prima donna, Mlle. Salvini, who mixed and danced her part to perfection. The second best, if not entitled absolutely to the first place, was Signor Graziani—by far the best vocalist among the men that the theatre possesses, but by no means the best actor. As for Signor Mario, he has, we say, really speaking, long since passed perfection; whilst the soprano, Mlle. Battu, is far from having reached it.

It is now thirteen years since Mario first appeared at the Royal Italian Opera (for a single night) in the part of Masaniello. His voice has not improved since then. A note seems to have dropped out here and there. Sometimes the desired sound is not forthcoming; at others, when the singer succeeds in producing it, it is not of the best quality. Occasionally, however, Signor Mario delivers a phrase in a style that no other singer of the day could equal. The worst of it is that these fortunate phrases are becoming rarer and rarer every year, and the date might now be indicated by a skillful calculator at which the diminishing progression of Signor Mario's available notes will reach zero. When he has quite lost his voice, how long afterwards will he continue to be engaged as a singer at the Royal Italian Opera? We will return to this question in a few years.

In the meanwhile, every one must admit that as an actor Signor Mario exhibits greater power than ever, and that his manner of singing is incomparable, and leaves nothing to be desired—always excepting the voice. What is to be done in this difficult tenor question? Every one can tell that Signor Mario's voice is failing him, but every one can not tell who is to replace him when he retires. Signor Tammerlik will have enough to do to take care of his own notes, which already do not escape from his chest, or rather from his throat, so easily and so roundly as of yore. There has of late, too, been a noticeable diminishing movement even in the voice of Signor Giuglini, which at his age ought not to grow thinner, but stouter. As for Signor Mongini, he can shout in a prodigious manner, but of singing he has as yet scarcely given us any examples. Let us hope that he will do better next year, when it is said that he is engaged for the season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

It is now too late to bring out "La Figlia del Reggimento" for Mlle. Patti, and the performance of "Masaniello" will bring the season at the Royal Italian Opera to a close.

We are informed that Mr. Land has arranged a "grand operatic tour" in the provinces, to commence in the second week of October. The artists engaged are Mlle. Gassier, Mlle. Marie Cravelli, Mr. Swift, and Herr Joseph Hermanns, vocalists; Mlle. Arabella Goldard, M. Sauton, and Signor Bottesini, instrumentalists.

In a few days singers of both our Italian operas will begin to disperse. Indeed, the sisters Marchisio and Mlle. Trebelli have already taken their departure for Paris (we are glad, by-the-way, to hear that Mlle. Trebelli is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre for the next three seasons). Signor Mario will proceed to Paris, Signor Tammerlik to St. Petersburg, Signor Neri-Baldi to Moscow, Signor Giuglini to Barcelona. Of the baritone, Faure goes to Paris, Graziani to Paris first and St. Petersburg afterwards, Gassier to Moscow. Mlle. Nantier-Didié is bound for St. Petersburg, Mlle. Ceilang for Vienna (if she is not there already), Mlle. Titiens for New York, where, we trust, she will not receive her salary in penny stamps bearing the effigy of Washington. As for Mlle. Patti, all Europe will be anxious to hear her, but we believe that for the present she will remain in England, and, during the next few weeks at least, favour the provinces with her presence.

Altogether, the opera season which has just finished may be said to have been chiefly remarkable for its success. There have been large audiences at both opera-houses, but with the exception of Verdi's cantata, produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, no new works have been brought out; nor, with the exception of Mlle. Trebelli, have we been introduced to any new singer whose acquaintance we should very much care to improve. For Mlle. Trebelli we have again to thank Mr. Mapleson, who has certainly proved himself a manager of intelligence and enterprise, but who has still a great deal to do before he will have the right to say that he has restored her Majesty's Theatre to its ancient glories, &c.

We must not forget that the season, even as a period of production, is not yet quite finished at Her Majesty's, for at Signor Giuglini's approaching benefit a cantata by that eminent tenor on the subject of Italian Unity is to be performed for the first time. Signor Verdi took a broad view of the Italian question, and occupied himself to some extent with the foreign relations of the new kingdom, which gave him an opportunity of introducing "The Marseillaise" and "God Save the Queen" in a harmony not easily brought about, and, therefore, all the more suggestive. Whether Signor Giuglini devotes himself to the solution of the Roman and Venetian difficulties, or confines himself to expressing general sympathy for his native land without entering into political details, we have not yet heard. We believe we have already informed our readers that Signor Giuglini is a Garibaldian by principle, by attachment, and by his own personal history, inasmuch as he fought under the great liberator at Rome in 1849, when, unfortunately, nothing was liberated. It would be very difficult, however, to treat the Roman question in music. The retreat of the French might, of course, be indicated without much trouble, but that is precisely what is not at all likely to take place. It has been suggested, too, that by alternating the Austrian Hymn with the Carnival of Venice, some idea of the advantage of ceding Venetia to the Italians for a mere song might be conveyed.

"But the tenor's design is dark—an Isis hid with a veil." The theatre will be crowded at the tenor's benefit to see the veil removed.

We observe that Mlle. Titiens is advertised to sing, and not to sing, at the approaching Gloucester Festival—the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre does the former, and the directors of the Gloucester Festival the latter. Such mysteries are very well in their way, but the particular one in question ought to be cleared up as soon as possible for the sake of the Festival, which is given for a charitable purpose. Besides Mlle. Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mlle. Laura Baxter are said (by the Gloucester people) to be engaged. The programme of the performance has not yet reached us, but it appears that nothing new, or that is not very old, is likely to be brought out.

A KISS WITHOUT CONSENT.

At the Petty Sessions, Sevenoaks, on Monday last, Mr. William Patrick Mahon, who has for some time acted as agent for the Kent Coal Company for that district, was summoned for having committed an assault upon Miss Anne Pacy, by kissing her against her consent, on the 21st of last month. The complaint resides with her mother at Sevenoaks, and her father is in India acting as an army veterinary surgeon. From the position of the parties in the neighbourhood, the novelty of the complaint, and the fact that the defendant had been at once sequestered by the company pending the investigation, a great deal of interest was manifested, and the court was crowded. Miss Anne Pacy, on being sworn, deposed that she was fifteen years of age on her last birthday, and that, on the 21st ult., she was returning from the railway station, when she met the defendant on St. John's-hill. She had some previous knowledge of him, having taken tea at his residence in company with her mamma. He entered into conversation with her, and said that if she returned to the station he would walk up the town with her, as he very much wanted to see her mamma. She consented. On coming back, instead of taking the way of St. John's-hill, he turned round by the road to Seale, and said it was the nearest way to Sevenoaks. When they reached the Seale-gate they crossed to Lord Camelin's field, and went through a wicket-gate into a hop-garden, and after that into a second hop-garden. She asked him once or twice whether they were going the right way, and he answered in the affirmative. At the end of the second hop-garden she observed that the thoroughfare there ended, and she told him so; whereupon he immediately sat down upon a bank and pulled her on his knee. She resisted; but he began to kiss her, and asked her to kiss him. She did not kiss him at first, but at last she gave him a hurried kiss on the cheek. He said that would do; that it was not a proper kiss; and that if she were about a year older he would make her his wife. She then got frightened, and began to cry out. He told her to be quiet, as parties might hear her. She then began to cry, and he relaxed his hold, when she rushed from him and ran part of the way back through the hop-garden, where she was attacked by two dogs, and where she met a Miss Cooper and her servant, who pointed out a gateway which led to her home. On arriving there she immediately told her mamma what had happened. She also complained to Mr. Wilson, who was likewise in the employ of the Kent Coal Company. Cross-examined: Mr. Wilson, I believe, lived with Mr. Mahon. I have been at Mr. Mahon's house with mamma perhaps half-a-dozen times. We only once spent all the evening there. On one occasion we got home about half-past eleven, and we played at cards. We never sent any presents to Mr. Mahon, but we did twice to Mr. Wilson. I did not know that Mr. Mahon had reported Mr. Wilson to the company for neglecting his duty through devotion to my sister. Since this affair occurred Mr. Wilson has been frequently at our house; and I have talked the matter over with him. Miss Mary Cooper, of Quaker's Hall, in some respect corroborated the complainant's statement, and said she thought the young lady was frightened by witness's dog, which was a very ugly one. She was within two rods of the place where the alleged assault occurred, but she heard no noise in that direction. Mr. Mahon had always behaved very respectfully to her. On behalf of the defendant it was contended there was no proof Mr. Mahon had behaved in an improper manner towards the young lady, and that nothing would have been heard of the matter had it not been for Mr. Wilson. The Bench, after a brief consultation, dismissed the case—the chairman adding, "The less we say about other matters the better." The announcement was received in court with great applause.

THE NEW COMET.—The comet, which now blazes in the sky with constantly-increasing brightness, is the third of those mysterious visitors which have been visible to the naked eyes of all in England within the short period since 1858—a circumstance most remarkable; for, so far as we know, there is nothing similar to this recorded; and there have been troubles and confusion, great and sudden wars, in this short time, which might renew the superstitious belief in the portent of comets. During this brief time there has taken place the short but great war of Italian independence; and, since the appearance of the last comet, a terrible war, which reflects its consequences throughout the whole civilised world, has broken out; while, now that the new comet—which was first discovered at Florence—has appeared, there are indications in Italy which may connect this recent appearance with momentous events. But, however this may be, in looking back to the accounts which have been given of the circumstances attending comets, they seem to have been associated with increased heat of the atmosphere; so that, as a general rule, we may expect a continuance of weather which will require us to use all sanitary precautions for the preservation of health. On clear nights, at ten o'clock, the comet may be seen, nearly due north, at a little distance below the polar star.

THE AGE OF RUSSIA.—On the 7th of next month Russia will have completed a thousand years amongst the family of States. Three years ago a competition was opened for a monument to be erected commemorative of this anniversary, the condition being, the six epochs of Russian history, represented by the names of the following Sovereigns, were to be illustrated—namely, Rurik, the Norman conqueror, who founded the State in 862; secondly, Vladimir, who introduced Christianity, 988; thirdly, Demetri Donskoi, the liberator of Russia from the Tartar yoke, 1380; fourthly, Ivan III., the first autocratic Czar, 1547; fifthly, Michael Feodorovitch, the founder of the Romanoff dynasty, 1613; and, sixthly, Peter the Great, the regenerator of Russia, who placed the Empire on its present footing of influence and prescribed the civilisation of the following period, 1709. Rising over the representative figures of these periods, the emblem of the orthodox faith was to be placed at the top of the monument, it being under its protection that official Russia now pursues her destinies. The detail of the design, as worked out by M. Mikeshine, the successful competitor, is too complicated to admit of description. Suffice it to say, however, that the conditions have been most admirably complied with. The ceremony of the inauguration, for which preparations are now being made, will be one of great splendour.

REMOVAL OF HUMAN REMAINS.—For some time past a number of the labourers employed upon the Metropolitan Railway at Clerkenwell have been occupied during the early hours of the morning in removing the contents of the large brick building containing the human remains from the old pauper burial ground of Clerkenwell. The top of the building, which has formed such a prominent object in the cutting of the railway during the late inundation, has been partially removed. In order to render inoffensive the noisome task of extracting these last vestiges of mortality to the general public, and to prevent morbid curiosity, the bones have been carefully collected from the tomb in which they have lain undisturbed for the last few years, decently placed in capacious wooden boxes painted black, furnished with rope handles (for the convenience of shifting and emptying), and placed in vans and forwarded for interment in the suburban cemetery selected for this purpose. This is the second time within the last few years that these remains have been removed, and the fact speaks loudly in favour of extramural burial. Their removal in the present instance must entail a great expense.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—The rumours about the marriage of the Prince of Wales have called attention to the time when his Royal Highness comes of age, and enters into possession of his splendid inheritance. That it is a splendid inheritance is mainly owing to the care and businesslike attention which have been paid to the resources of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince. When the young Prince was born the revenues of his patrimony were not one-half of what they now are, having been heavily encumbered by William IV. In his anxiety to provide for certain claims on him, the King did that which could hardly be considered fair to his successor; unable to sell any portion of the Duchy, his Majesty did not hesitate to grant very long leases (even for three lives), at a very inadequate rental, in consideration of a proportionate premium paid down. This mode of proceeding of course put the King into possession of a considerable sum of money; but the revenues of the Duchy were reduced in like proportion, and matters were in this state when the Queen ascended the throne. Since the birth of the Prince of Wales not only have the affairs of the Duchy been most carefully husbanded for his benefit, but the leases granted by William IV. are rapidly falling in, so that his Royal Highness will succeed to his patrimony very nearly in all its integrity, and with large accumulations.

PRINCE ALFRED AT STOCKHOLM.—The British squadron anchored on the 4th inst. off the Fort of Waxholm, near Stockholm, where the St. George, having his Royal Highness Prince Alfred on board, and the Chanticleer, had previously arrived on the evening of the 2nd. The Royal family of Sweden were absent from the capital, with the exception of Prince Oscar, who arrived at Stockholm from Norrköping on the morning of the 3rd, and immediately started in the steam-yacht Kura to the St. George, to call upon Prince Alfred. Prince Oscar was accompanied by the Port-Admiral of Stockholm and the members of the British Legation, and was received with a salute and manning of yards; the salute was answered by the fortress. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived in Stockholm at eleven the following day, and drove at once in a Royal carriage to return the call of Prince Oscar. Prince Alfred, who observes the strictest *incognito*, afterwards visited the Royal armoury, the Museum of Antiquities, the Royal palace—where luncheon was prepared—the church on the Knight's Island, Mose-hill, made a tour round the park Djurgården, in the afternoon, and dined in the evening with Prince Oscar at the Royal palace. The members of the British Legation and several British officers were invited to meet his Royal Highness. The Prince not wishing to use the apartments placed at his disposal in the palace, returned in the night on board the St. George. Prince Alfred was expected to return to Stockholm at an early hour on the 5th, to make an excursion to the summer palaces of Ulriksdal, Haga, and Drottningholm, where luncheon was to be taken, during which the fountains (trophies from Prague) would play.

A FRANK THIEF.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police, says *Galignani*, recently tried a young man named Tisser on a charge of stealing a metal spoon from an eating-house kept by Mlle. Brard. The President, addressing the prisoner, said—"You are accused of stealing a metal spoon." The prisoner—"Yes, but I thought it was silver!" (Laughter.) Mlle. Brard—"C'est franc, au moins!" (That's frank, at least.) Prisoner—"Seven francs! it was not worth seven sous!"

ATROCIOUS CASE OF PIRACY AND MURDER.

THE details have just been published of the most atrocious case of piracy, murder, and burning of a ship that has occurred for many years past, at least in European waters. Captain Grove, of the English brig *Susannah*, arrived at Falmouth, he fully narrated the appalling circumstances. It appears that about 8 p.m. on the 9th of July last, when about sixteen miles south-east of Malaga, Captain Grove observed the American barque *Reindeer* with her ensign down and the sails flying about as if she was adrift. He was then some distance from her, but he immediately lowered his quarter-boat (with four of his crew) proceeded towards the *Reindeer*. On arriving abreast Captain Grove observed a man with his head partly over the rail. Smoke was issuing from the poop of the barque. Before getting on board Captain Grove spoke to the half-murdered man on deck, and endeavoured to obtain some particulars of the disaster. The poor fellow was only too strong enough to say that a part of the crew had been murdered by two Spaniards who belonged to the *Reindeer*, and that, after murdering and disabling the crew, they had set fire to the ship, stove one bow and stern away the other, and had made their escape. The captain and crew of the *Susannah* went on board, and were horror-struck on seeing the state of the vessel. The appearance of the mutilated men on board, the quantity of blood on deck, the groanings of the captain and men, were horrible beyond description. The steward was on the deck half murdered and lying in a pool of blood; his face and head had been so cut and disfigured with a knife as to make it wonderful that he should have survived. He was very weak, though a loss of blood, but just able to move. The master of the *Reindeer* (a man J. W. Hewitt) was on the main hatch, covered with a blanket, groaning most piteously, insensible. It seems that he was attacked while ashore in his cabin, his head was partly severed from his body, and it is supposed he was left for dead; one-half of his left ear was entirely cut off, and when he awoke and was a little sensible the cabin was full of smoke, but he has no recollection of any of the circumstances of the horrible outrage. The first mate had also been attacked, and was cut with a knife very severely in the neck and seriously injured. The second mate, John H. Harvey, of Liverpool, and a seaman named Henry Frost Jones, of Cardiff, were both murdered whilst a leap in their berths. Captain Grove saw them lying there, and thinks that their deaths must have been instantaneous. They were in the same position as if asleep, but the quantity of blood around them formed a large pool. The hearts of both men were visible through the severe laceration in their sides; and it would seem as if they had been struck on the heart by some instrument and then immediately stabbed in the left side, near the heart. Their features did not appear to have been altered. The ship-boy on board was also attacked by the ruffians, and, having received a cut from a knife, he jumped overboard and swam forward to the *Susannah*, where he quietly remained until the murderers left the vessel. The carpenter and cook were murdered whilst on deck and thrown overboard; the boy saw these two attacked and killed, and their bodies thrown overboard. The others of the crew who had up to this time escaped, seeing the frightful state to which matters were approaching, climbed to the fore-top and used the topgallant standing-sail as a ladder to look to protect themselves. The ruffians did not venture aloft, and it would seem that they were short of powder, as although they had pistols, they did not fire. Amongst the crew of the *Reindeer* were two Spaniards. They were not in the same watch, and on the night of this horrible act one of them contrived to borrow a knife from each man of the watch, saying that he wanted to cut some meat to eat. At this time the other Spaniard was supposed to be asleep. After having obtained the knives from the whole of the crew of that watch, and deprived them of their usual means of protection, these two cold-blooded murderers set to work in a businesslike manner. They first provided themselves with two pistols each and a mail under one arm, and attached knives to their sides. A pistol was presented to the first mate several times, but it snapped and did not discharge. Thus he was spared life, but received some severe cuts and injuries from knives. Some little time after Captain Grove had been on board the *Reindeer*, the American brig *Minstrel*, Captain Clifford, came to her assistance, and every endeavour was made by these two ship-masters and their crews to save the barque from burning. She had been set on fire and left aft; they had battered everything down to prevent any air reaching the fire, and cut holes in her deck, and for a time the fire appeared to be somewhat subdued; when, however, it reached the transom, the flames broke out with much force at the stern. The *Reindeer* was a ship of about eight hundred tons. Captain Grove and Captain Clifford having consulted together, they thought it best to take the whole of the crew on board the *Minstrel*, and in doing so experienced some difficulty in getting the wounded from the ship; they had to lower them down over the side of the vessel, Captain Hewitt at the same time being senseless. They left the *Reindeer* at about five p.m.; Captain Grove remained close to her during the night, and saw her go down about eight a.m. the next morning. When on board the *Reindeer* Captain Grove noticed a log-book, which had been kept by Jones, one of the murdered men, from which it appeared that he shipped on board the *Mary Ann* in Cardiff, in 1861, and ran from her. Three watches were carried off by the murderers, as well as 400 dollars. Captain Grove has in his possession three of the knives used on the occasion, with the blood of the poor murdered and mutilated crew of the *Reindeer* still about them. During the night after the murder, and whilst the *Susannah* was in a calm and only a short distance from the burning ship, Captain Grove saw a boat with four hands and a litter pulling close to the *Susannah*. Suspecting that there was some mischief at work, he mastered the whole of his crew on the quarter-deck, and armed them, in the belief that the boat consisted of pirates belonging to the same party. When the boat came near his vessel Captain Grove fired a shot across the boat's bow. On this they pulled away as quickly as possible, and he saw no more of them. A Spanish felucca was also in the immediate locality at the time, and it is the opinion of Captain Grove that the men he saw in the boat were the murderers, and that on his firing across their bow they went on board the Spanish felucca, as he never saw her afterwards, although she had for three days previously been in company with him.

GENERAL BUTLER AGAIN!—An order made by Major-General Butler, dated New Orleans, June 30, runs thus:—"John W. Andrews exhibited a cross, the emblem of the suffering of our blessed Saviour, fashioned for a personal ornament, which he said was made from the bones of a Yankee soldier; and having shown this, and without rebuke, in the Louisiana Class, which claims to be composed of chivalric gentlemen, it is therefore ordered that, for this desecration of the dead, he be confined at hard labour for two years on the fortifications at Ship Island, and that he be allowed no verbal or written communication to or with any one except through these headquarters."

PROPOSED PARK FOR NORTH LONDON.—A project has been set on foot for providing a park for the northern districts of the metropolis on the joint-stock principle. As neither local rates nor national revenues can be made available for this purpose, and as the progress of building threatens to absorb all the open spaces in and near London, it has been thought by Lord Fernoy and others acting with him that a people's park might be obtained by the same means as those which have pervaded all the great undertakings of modern times. An estate of about 450 acres, within an easy distance of the metropolis, has been secured; of this about 200 acres will be set apart as a park with gardens and ornamental grounds, and such buildings as may be required for recreation and amusement. The surplus land adjoining it is proposed to let off for building purposes. With respect to the park and pleasure-grounds, they will be laid out with a view to providing open sport, old English pastimes, and such amusement and recreation as will not require the expenditure of a large amount of capital.

THE MINISTRY.—Most of the members of the Cabinet have quitted London since the close of the Parliamentary Session. Mr. Gladstone is staying at Hawarden Castle. Sir George Grey is the Minister in attendance on the Queen at Balmoral. Mr. Milner Gibson is on board his yacht off the eastern coast. Lord Granville returned to town on Saturday from Ashridge House. The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Somerset, and Sir Charles Wood are absent from the metropolis. Viscount Palmerston returned to town from Sheffield on Saturday night, and will, it is expected, shortly proceed to Walmer Castle, Kent, his official residence. The Earl and Countess Russell, family, and suite, arrived at King's-town, per the *Clister*, at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and proceeded to Bredin's Marine Hotel, Bray, where they purpose sojourning for some weeks. The banquet at Newcastle to Mr. Gladstone is to take place early in October—probably the 7th.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—ATROCIOUS CONDUCT.—The *St. Louis Republican* publishes the following terrible story:—"In Monroe county, Missouri, near the Salt River railroad bridge, on Sunday last, as Mr. James M. Lasley and his family were returning home from church, together with a party of young ladies and gentlemen who were visiting them at their country home, they found their dwelling and grounds occupied by Federal troops who had been stationed at the bridge. Suspecting no harm, though finding the grounds guarded, they advanced towards their residence, when Mr. Lasley was ordered to get down and go to Palmyra. He replied that they must permit him to enter the house and get a thicker coat, as he would be absent all night. This they positively denied, telling him the coat he had on would do for him. They then placed him and James Price (a young son of a widow lady) and young Ridgeway, an only son of aged parents, in front of the Federal lines. The young ladies and Mrs. Lasley, with her two children, yet remained on the ground. Having separated these three gentlemen from the ladies whom they had escorted from church, the officer in command addressed some very insulting words to them. The dreadful truth that they were to be shot at once flashed across Mrs. Lasley's mind, and she darted to join her husband and share his fate, but was caught and held by one of the young ladies present, just as Mr. Lasley and young Price fell, having been shot dead. Young Ridgeway rushed into the woods, which were near, but delayed his death only a few seconds, for he was pursued and instantly killed. It is proper further to say that Mr. Lasley had taken the oath of allegiance, and was under a heavy bond; that young Ridgeway was also under oath and bond, and that Price was only fifteen years of age. Before this crime was committed, it is alleged that the soldiery had taken possession of Mr. Lasley's house, had helped themselves to everything they wanted, had partaken of a good dinner which the cook was ordered to prepare for them, and had destroyed many household articles."

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